OFFICIAL
PICTORIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE
SOUVENIR BOOK
OF THE
HISTORICAL PAGEANT

GM

PHILADELPHIA OCTOBER 7TH TO 12TH

1912

(Photograph by Evans)

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG
Mayor of Philadelphia

OFFICIAL
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SOUVENIR BOOK

OF THE

HISTORICAL PAGEANT

October Seventh to Twelfth

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THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT COMMITTEE
OF PHILADELPHIA

Printed by George H Buchanan Company
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The Historical Pageant of 1912

AN AMERICAN CITY, which is crowded with memories of Penn, and Franklin, of Robert Morris, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, James Wilson, Lafayette and Washington, deserves to have its history often told to itself and to the world. Too infrequently do we pause to consider the record of a neighborhood which for interest and importance has no peer upon our continent. Four years ago the principal episodes in its life were set forth in the form of an Historical Pageant, which proceeded along the city's leading highway for a distance of four miles. It was viewed by a multitude of people—as many as could find space to see from pavement, stand or window, on each side of the street from the starting to the dismissing point. Vast labor and a vast sum of money were expended to secure artistic excellence and historical truth in the representation.

But all passed and was gone. Only the memory of the event remains. So much appreciation did our pageant win, that I was encouraged to form an association, and with the aid of the Hon. John E. Reyburn, then the Mayor of the city, we obtained a charter under the state laws. For two summers since, I have viewed and studied the famous historical pageants of England and the time has come, in 1912, in the administration of Mr. Reyburn's successor, Mayor Blankenburg, for another lesson in the history of this fine old American community. This time, I have wished to cast the principal episodes in the city's annals in the form of a great play on the greensward among the foliage, and to repeat it day by day so that all that has been done for months and years, by way of preparation shall not vanish in one

passing view. No more lovely field will soon be found for pageantry than that in Philadelphia's splendid park at the "Belmont" of Judge Peters, facing the Schuylkill, as it wends its way to the sea, with the city beyond rearing its walls and spires on the distant plain which, when many of the figures of the pageant surveyed the scene, was an open space across which one might often catch a glimpse of the shipping on the Delaware.

With this foreword, those of us with whom this work has been the breath and the being for so many months, commit these pictures of the old city to the Philadelphia of this day and to her many friendly guests.

ELLIS PAXSON OBERHOLTZER

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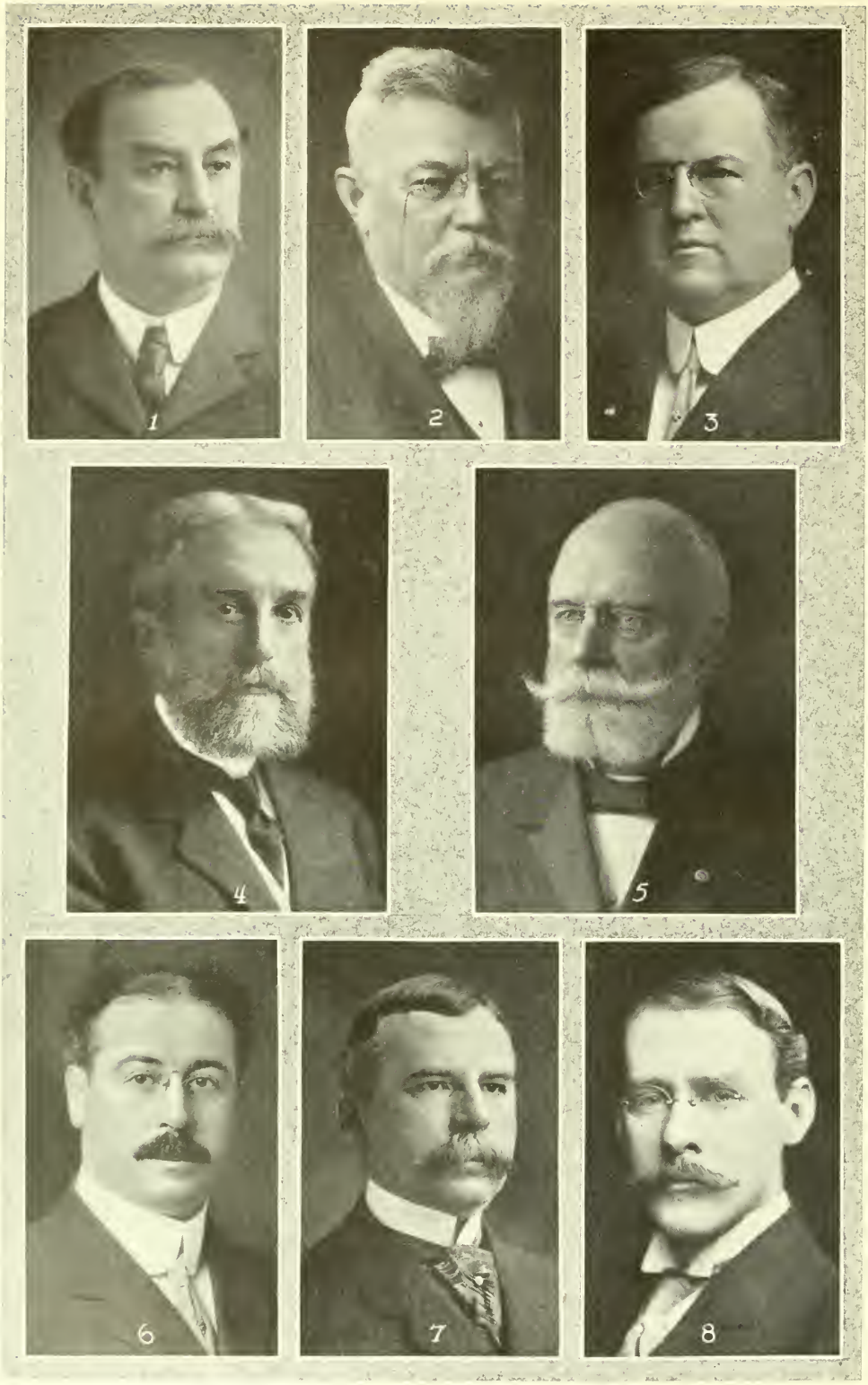

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4 Henry Kabierske
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The Words of the Pageant

By

FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS

With notes and adaptations to the field by

ELLIS PAXSON OBERHOLTZER, Master of the Pageant

PROLOGUE

INTRODUCTION

The arena is a wide meadow, with green banks sloping to a river. Trumpets announce the Pageant. A Herald rides up the field and pausing, proclaims:

Ye who would learn the glory of your past
And form a forecast of the things to be,
Give heed to this a city's trumpet-blast
And see her pictured life in pageantry.

A mounted knight in silver armor, typifying the spirit of exploration and adventure, silently crosses the field. Sprites enter from all sides and, beckoning to the east, disappear as quickly as they came.

CHORUS

Here where the river is breaking its heart in the ocean
Shall come mighty leaders, undaunted, intrepid,
Born with the mien of command and the power
Far-seeing and silent.

SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

The past thro' lessening vistas stretches back
Till in the green of English lanes and all
The lowland meadows and the Norse fiords
We see the forbears of a later brawn.

SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

Rather the future hath the nobler view,
For see! An inward prescience opens wide
The gateway of the glories yet to be—
The time to come when on these banks shall rise
The kindly habitations of men strong
To wrest from nature life's beatitude.

CHORUS

Whether in memory or in forecast, here
We have a mighty drama, whose large scenes
Enfold the birth and nurture into strength
Of a great people fashioned in God's ways
To bear His banner forth.

SCENE I

HISTORICAL NOTE

To the Dutch is accorded the honor of first visiting the waters now known as Delaware Bay. Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the Dutch service, anchored his yacht, the Halve Maan or Half Moon, at the mouth of the Bay, on August 28, 1609, before proceeding north to view the site of New Amsterdam or New York and for the ascent of the river which bears his name. That river the Dutch soon called the North River and the Delaware the South River. Another Dutch boat built at New York of only 16 tons burden, the "Onrust" or "Restless," commanded by Captain Hendrickson visited the Delaware in the summer of 1615. The first Dutchmen to attempt a settlement on the South River were members of a party brought here by Captain Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, (whence Cape May) in 1623 or 1624. He came to the present site of Gloucester, N. J., and erected a stockade fort there, called Fort Nassau, which was the stronghold of the Dutch in the southern parts of the colony of New Netherland for many years. It was in sight of the forests of Passaiung, Wicaco and Coquanoc. In a year or two the small colony which was planted here disappeared. The settlers and fur traders of which it was composed made their way to their friends on Manhattan Island. A number of the directors of the Dutch West India Company soon formed a syndicate to possess themselves of and utilize the lands of the South River. They constituted themselves patroons or feudal chiefs of the country, and with a view to actual colonization engaged the services of David Pietersen de Vries of Hoorn. He was a skipper who had lately returned from a long cruise to the East Indies. The first expedition made up of a sloop and a yacht under command of Captain Peter Heyse came out in 1631. De Vries did not accompany it. The party landed in a creek called Hoern Kill, presumably in honor of Hoorn in Holland, soon corrupted into Hoerkill or Horekill, now Lewes Creek, in lower Delaware state. Here a house was erected and surrounded with palisades. It was named Fort Oplandt and the little settlement was called Swaannendael (the vale or valley of the swans). The principal objects of the colonists were fur trading with the Indians, particularly in beaver skins which then abounded, and fishing for whales, then very plentiful in the bay and river. De Vries says that the colony numbered two and thirty men. They set up a column bearing the arms of Holland on a piece of tin. Some of the Indian sachems tore down this emblem and converted the tin into tobacco pipes. This or other incidents led to ill feeling and a few months after it was established the entire colony was extirpated. De Vries was about to start for America with a second expedition when news reached him of the massacre. He came on undeterred by his discouraging advices, and arrived before the half burned remains of Fort Oplandt early in 1633. The Lenni Lenape, or Delaware Indians who frequented the river banks, were at the time at war with the Mengwe or Minquas or Mingoes, a more militant tribe settled in Maryland and in the Susquehanna country.

(Photograph by Vaughan and Fraser, San Francisco)

Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg

CAST OF CHARACTERS

David Pietersen De Vries, skipper and patroon of Hoorn.
Heyndrick de Liefde, his cousin, of Rotterdam.
Peter Heyse, of Edam, captain of the sloop Walrus.
Gilliss Hosset, commissary.
Colonists, with mastiff, cattle, etc.
Soldiers and sailors with guns from the sloop.
Indian sachems—Sannoowouns, Wiewit, Pemhacke, Mekowetick, Mathomen, Sacook, Anchoopoen, Janquens, Pokahake, Sakimas, Zeepentor, etc.

The scene represents the landing of the Dutch colonists on the Delaware. The Dutch and the Indians mingle upon the field.

CHORUS

See how the Lenni Lenape make friends with the white men,
Trusting with faith in the faith of a stranger.
Haply not always doth Peace spread her wings so benignly,
When men of one race come together to barter and struggle
In life's competition. Behold, through the greening
A bold sailor cometh, De Vries the intrepid.

The scene becomes animated. It represents the settlement of Swaannendael on the Horekill or Lewes Creek. The Dutch are planting their colony. Men are seen building huts and carrying utensils and materials. Songs of old Holland are sung. A band of Indians enter and salute with cries of "Itah!" They join the Dutch in making merry. Captain Heyse gives them schnapps which they drink and call it "fire water." He tells them that the stockade shall be called Fort Oplandt and the settlement Swaannendael. He and Hosset raise a column on which is placed a large tin sign bearing the Dutch arms.

CHORUS

Soon shall the clouds gather ominous, dark and forbidding,
Soon shall the peace pipe be smoked for the last time,
Soon shall come discord and blood.

While the Indians play reed pipes and tambourines in their frolic, the Dutch give their attention to the river and move off toward the bank. One of the chiefs removes the tin containing the painted arms of Holland and begins to break it up. Soon De Vries and a company of sailors in military order advance up the bank accompanied by Heyse and his company. They meet the chiefs, who seat themselves with the Dutch in a circle. The pipe of peace is smoked and the Dutch are seen paying for the land in merchandise of various kinds. As the negotiations draw to an end, the troops march in and occupy Fort Oplandt. The Indians observe them closely and begin to manifest signs of suspicion and discontent.

Heyse draws De Vries' attention to the missing arms. The tin is discovered in a crumpled condition on the ground. The pipe of peace is broken and the Indians leave hurriedly.

The whites get within the palisades. Armed men are seen preparing for defence. Soon there is heard the war-whoop of the Lenni Lenape. They rush in and attack the fort. There is a sharp musketry fire from the palisades which are finally assaulted by the Indians. The Indians carry the defences, and sounds of massacre are heard from within. De Vries is seen at the side of the fort, giving directions to a horseman.

De Vries.—Ride for thy life to the friendly tribe of the Minquas. Tell them we perish at the hands of their foes—the tribe of the Delawares. They are bounden to us by treaty, and will come forthwith to our aid. Now ride—ride for thy life, and God speed thee.

The horseman dashes off and disappears through the greenery. Meanwhile the Lenni Lenape set fire to the fort, which is soon burned to the ground. A war dance and a wild chant of victory follow. An occasional musket shot from behind the palisades. Sounds of wailing and cries from within.

Finally a commotion is heard. A band of Minquas rushes in and attacks the Lenni Lenape. A furious battle ensues. The Dutch and Minquas vanquish the Lenni Lenape, who are driven from the field, dead and wounded being left upon the ground. The men of De Vries' party sally from the ruins of the fort.

SCENE II

HISTORICAL NOTE

A leading influence in the organization and direction of the Dutch West India Company, William Usselinx, involved himself in disagreements with his associates and laid proposals for a new company before the great Gustavus Adolphus. As a result, the Swedish West India Company was formed in 1624. Because of the King's continental wars the plans of the promoter rested for several years. In 1632 Gustavus Adolphus fell on the battlefield of Lützen, leaving the government in the hands of his little daughter Christina and his chancellor Oxenstierna. The company at length made its arrangements for the colonization of the lands which the Dutch company had been endeavoring to put to some use. Peter Minuit, who had been Director General of New Netherland at New Amsterdam from 1626 until 1632, familiar with conditions on the North and South Rivers, was employed to head an expedition to America. He fitted up two ships, the Kalmar Nyckel (Key of Kalmar) and the Grip (Griffin). With soldiers, colonists, cattle, implements and provisions on board, they reached the South River after various adventures and delays early in 1638. The crews were half Swedish and half Dutch. The colonists, too, were divided in their national origin and fealty. The Dutch had by this time re-occupied Fort Nassau at or near the present Gloucester, N. J. They forbade the Swedes to ascend the river beyond this point. They protested against Swedish settlement at any place on either bank of the great river, within the boundaries of what they were pleased to call New Netherland. Minuit, however, entered Minquas Kill, renaming it Christina, known to this day as Christiana or Christeen Creek. When up about two and a half miles from its mouth he disembarked at "The Rocks" on the site of the present city of Wilmington, and built stockades which with solemn ceremony he christened Fort Christina. Here he planted his colony. In a few months he set sail for home by way of the West Indies, leaving about 25 soldiers and settlers behind him.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

PETER MINUIT, late of the Dutch West India Company, now director of the Swedish West India Company's expedition to the South River.
MANS KLING, in command of the soldiery.
HENDRICK HUYGEN, commissary.
JACOB EVERTSSEN SANDELIN, ANDRES LUCASSEN } soldiers.
JAN HENDRICKSEN, skipper on the Kalmar Nyckel.
MICHEL SYMONSSEN, first mate.
ANDRIAN JORANSEN, skipper on the Grip.
REV. REORUS TORKILLUS, the first preacher in New Sweden.
JAN JANSEN, Governor Kieft's representative at Fort Nassau.
MATTAHOON, Mitatsimint and other Indian chieftains.
Soldiers, seamen and colonists from the two Swedish ships.
Dutchmen on the staff of JAN JANSEN from Fort Nassau.

CHORUS

Now come to these shores the hardy Swedes;
Here do they found their town of Christina,
Planting the name of a Queen in the Western domain,
Ready to fight for the right with the Hollander,
Bringing the brawn of their race to the struggle with nature,
Bringing their honest endeavor to build up a colony
Strong and enduring.

As the Chorus is chanting, the scene is changed to represent the settlement of Fort Christina. Meantime the firing of cannon is heard in the direction of the river. The Indians run down the bank and for a little time disappear from view. They return laden with presents in token of further purchases of lands. The Swedes now march up the bank and plant posts on which are the letters "C.R.S." (Christina Regina Sueciae.) Torkillus preaches to the people briefly and bids them kneel. Jan Jansen and his men enter.

JANSEN.—In the name of Governor Kieft, the representative of their High Mightinesses of the States General of Holland, I protest against the planting of any foreign colony in New Netherland. This land is the property of the Dutch by fair purchase sealed with their blood. *(Addressing Minuit)* On you will fall the blame for all future mishaps, damages, losses, disturbances and bloodshed.

Minuit maintains a polite but unyielding attitude, and the Dutch withdraw in the direction in which they came.

MINUIT.—Under the protection of the great princess, virgin and elected Queen of the Swedes, Goths and Wends, I christen this land New Sweden. Under the protection of her gracious majesty, I name this fort Christina.

The Swedish arms are now placed upon the palisades and a Swedish flag is raised upon a pole inside the works.

SCENE III

HISTORICAL NOTE

The Swedes are scarcely seated under Dutch protest when English colonists arrive from New Haven. Their coming is of course unwelcome to both Dutch and Swedes. The English claims based upon early voyages covered the entire coast. Lord De la Warre was thought to have come into the bay, as was Samuel Argall, a later governor of Virginia. Possibly they may have done so. Anyhow, the Virginians and later the English everywhere attached De la Warre's name to the bay and the river flowing into it. Casual and intermittent efforts had been made by English shipmasters to trade with the Indians and to found settlements, but the first important movement to this end was that directed by a so-called Delaware Company in which George Lamberton, Nathaniel Turner and others were interested persons. Like the Dutch and Swedes, they purchased lands from the Indians, at first on the east side of the Delaware at the Varkin's Kill and a little later on the river which the Dutch called the Schuylkill. Some twenty families of 60 persons—traders and tobacco planters from New Haven—were brought into the river. The Swedish settlement at Fort Christina had been increased in April, 1640, by the arrival of a second expedition under Peter Hollandaer Ridder and by a third in November of that year under Joost van Bogaert. Ridder on his side in behalf of the Swedes and Jansen still in command of Fort Nassau for the Dutch, expelled the English on the Schuylkill and burnt their store house and dwellings in 1642.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

GEORGE LAMBERTON, NATHANIEL TURNER } agents of the Delaware Company.
ROBERT COXWELL, planter and seaman.
English colonists of both sexes, and a few Indians.
Swedes under RIDDER and VAN BOGAERT.
Dutch under JANSEN.

The scene shows Lamberton's blockhouse on the Schuylkill. While the English are at work on the surrounding lands, Ridder and van Bogaert appear with a party of Swedes from Fort Christina.

VAN BOGAERT.—What is that standard there, right worthy Governor?

RIDDER.—That is an English ensign, as I'm alive.

VAN BOGAERT.—And here, beside this fine stream that empties itself into the great river like a flagon of wine down the throat of a Dutchman.

RIDDER.—In truth. They call it in their own tongue the Schuylkill, because a dunderhead of a Dutch seaman passed it by without seeing its mouth. What say you, van Bogaert, to English neighbors?

By this time Lamberton and other Englishmen have come out to meet the Swedish party, which delivers its protest in the name of their queen. Jan Jansen, leading a Dutch party, is seen to approach. He is surprised to find the Swedes on the ground but also protests.

LAMBERTON.—This river is the Delaware.

JANSEN.—This is the Zuydt River.

RIDDER.—This land is New Sweden.

THE ENGLISH *(shouting angrily)*.—Indeed it is not! This is New Albion!

JANSEN AND HIS MEN.—New Netherland!

The Dutch and Swedes agree together to expel the English, and drive a pitiful cavalcade without resistance into the wood. They then set fire to the blockhouse. But the union is not for long. Some one shouts "New Sweden!" Another shouts "New Netherland!" and with these words often repeated, they disappear from the field in opposite directions. Some Indians who have been witnessing the scene from the brush now come forward in great glee at the prospect of conflict between the different groups of white invaders.

SCENE IV

HISTORICAL NOTE

Dutch and Swedes continued their mutual claims upon the river. The Swedes strengthened their position in 1643 when they sent out a new governor, Johan Printz, a cavalry officer—a good soldier, a tactful diplomat, and with it all an ostentatious, a rich and a successful colonial adventurer. His wife and children and a considerable number of Swedish soldiers accompanied him, and he at once began a campaign for the extension of the sphere of Swedish influence on the Delaware. Two vessels made up his expedition, the Fama and the Swan, which reached the Delaware in January, 1643. Fort Christina was too far removed from the Delaware to be useful in the control of the navigation of the river, and almost immediately the construction of a new fort was begun at a point well south of Christina on the east side of the river. This work was called New Elfsborg. Printz himself pressed up the river toward the Schuylkill and built a fine residence called Printz Hall on Tinicum Island. Here he lived in a good deal of splendor, considering the restrictions of the time. The Dutch looked on anxiously, but there were Dutch settlers in New Sweden and some Swedes doubtless in New Netherland. Both were in dread of the English whose intermittent incursions continued. The Dutch opposition ended with protest but other days approached. In 1645 Andries Hudde superseded Jan Jansen as commissary at Fort Nassau (Gloucester) beyond which no Swedish boat might go without being fired upon. In 1647 Governor Kieft's place at New Amsterdam was taken by a vigorous administrator, Peter Stuyvesant. Disturbed by what Printz had done on the South River, particularly in locking up the Schuylkill, the Dutch in 1648 built a fort on the north side of the Schuylkill near its mouth, called Fort Beversreede, because its object was to control the beaver trade on that river. Printz erected a block house directly in front of the new fort with a view to rendering it useless. His course was so insistent that it was to be borne no longer, and in 1651 the Dutch came around from New Amsterdam in force and constructed a fort on the west side of the river below Christina and north of the stockade at Elfsborg. They named it Fort Casimir, and they transferred to this place the garrison and the cannon which had defended Fort Nassau. Meantime, Printz had appealed again and again, but always vainly, to the Swedish government for reinforcements. Unable to be of further use, as he believed, he departed the colony after an administration of ten years, in 1653, taking a number of colonists with him. He left New Sweden in charge of his son-in-law Johan Papegoja. After the party had gone and some deserters to other colonies had been subtracted from the population, it is estimated that only about seventy souls remained in New Sweden. The number was soon increased by a couple of hundred upon the arrival of a new governor, John Classon Rising. His policy was militant. Coming up before Fort Casimir he demanded its surrender, which was soon effected, on Trinity Sunday, 1654, for which reason its name was changed to Fort Trefaldighet (Fort Trinity). Stuyvesant immediately made arrangements to avenge the high-handed act and in 1655 returned to the Delaware with a fleet of sufficient size to retake Fort Casimir and advance upon Fort Christina, which also fell. The Dutch were now supreme upon the Delaware and remained so until the conquest of New Netherland by the English in 1664.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

In Arriving Party:

JOHAN PRINTZ, the Swedish Governor, an immense man whom the Indians called "the big tub" (De Vries said that he weighed over 400 pounds—"over de vierhundret pondt woeg").

MADAME PRINTZ, the Governor's wife, who was Maria von Linnestau.

ARMEGOT PRINTZ, later Madame Papegoja
CATHERINE PRINTZ
CHRISTINA PRINTZ
ELSA PRINTZ
GUNILLA PRINTZ
} daughters of the Governor.

GUSTAF PRINTZ, the Governor's son.

CAPTAIN SVEN SKUTE, first in command under Printz.

REV. JOHN CAMPANIUS (Holm.) Printz's chaplain.

GREGORIUS VAN DYCK.

Other Swedish officers.

In Receiving Party:

GOVERNOR PETER HOLLENDER RIDDER.

LIEUTENANT MANS KLING.

JOOST VAN LANGDONK, Commissary.

JORAN OLSSON, Provost Marshal.

REV. REORUS TORKILLUS, the preacher of the colony.

A barber surgeon, swineherds, planters, soldiers, carpenters, and Indians.

Dutch under SIR PETER STUYVESANT and ANDRIES HUDDE, who had taken Jansen's place as commissary at Fort Nassau.

CHORUS

Minuit passes and another comes
More powerful, more full of state, withal
More conscious of the dignity wherewith
His sovereign hath endowed him.
Comes Printz the soldier to administer
The civil law to all who dwell within
New Sweden's bounds.

The scene shows the arrival of Printz's party at Fort Christina early in the year 1643. As they are sighted the soldiers in the fort raise the Swedish flag and fire a salute. The Rev. Reorus Torkillus gathers his little flock around him and they sing a psalm as they go down to meet their country-people. There are shouts of welcome, handshakings, a waving of handkerchiefs and banners. Indians peep out from behind the trees. Printz advances with his wife and children around him, attended by an escort of brilliantly uniformed Swedish soldiers, a trumpeter and a drummer. They move up to the front of the field. A few Indians come to greet them. A party of Dutch are seen to advance also.

PRINTZ.—What's he that comes yonder without the invitation of the royal governor of New Sweden?

RIDDER.—They are Dutchmen, your excellency, and they may, methinks, come hither on no good errand. 'Tis well for them to see this goodly company of well-armed men.

PRINTZ.—*(To Hudde, who leads)* What would you here in the midst of our thanksgiving? Do you come as true subjects of her Royal Majesty and honest colonists?

HUDDE.—*(Cravenly, ordering his flag to be furled)* We come to give you welcome and to ask your aid against the English.

PRINTZ.—*(Haughtily)* Then you may go. For my aid is for neither Dutch nor Englishmen.

The Dutch withdraw in no good humor. Some of the Swedish colonists follow them and there is scuffling with their rear guard as they again unfurl their flag and retire through the wood. Printz and his party now pass off the field Some of the Swedes return and meet an advancing party of Dutchmen under Sir Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Netherland. A general engagement, in which the Indians have a part, follows.

Wailing music is heard as all the characters pass off the field. Suddenly the Chorus bursts into triumphal harmonies, alternated with the minor chords of the Semi-Chorus.

CHORUS

Farewell to the era of terrible conflict!
All hail to the spirit of peace that approaches!

I SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

Alas! The blood—the sacrifice. Alas! The fear.

II SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

He comes the bearer of a message fair,
Sent by the Prince of Peace.

I SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

See how the field lies sodden with the dead.

II SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

From this sad sowing shall there yet arise
A harvest of great deeds.

EPISODE I

SCENE I

HISTORICAL NOTE

William Penn, the son of an English admiral, Sir William Penn, was born in 1644. Much against his father's will he early embraced the religion of George Fox, and became a Quaker, suffering the social ostracism and the legal persecutions which were the portion of this sect and of adherents of other dissenting faiths under the Stuarts. Penn's father died in 1670. A considerable sum was due him from the crown in loans and arrears of pay in the naval service of the kingdom. The son had in view the founding of an asylum for his fellow-Quakers and to further this object at length agreed with Charles II and his brother the Duke of York, afterward James II, to take a tract of wild American land in liquidation of the debt. For obligations in the sum of £16,000 he was given a piece of country beyond the seas "lying north from Maryland—bounded on the east by the Delaware River, on the west limited as Maryland and northward to extend as far as plantable," containing when its bounds were further defined over 40,000 square miles, an area therefore greater than Ireland and almost as great as that of England itself. The charter was signed at Westminster on March 4, 1681. The king christened the country Pennsylvania, that is, "the sylvan land of Penn," but not without protest from the new proprietor, who became reconciled to the name only because the prefix "pen" signified in the Welsh language a headland. Pennsylvania might mean then "the high or head woodlands." He early planned "a capital city," a "great town." It was to be a "greene country town which will never be burnt and always wholesome." He resolved that it should be called Philadelphia, no doubt suggested by passages in Revelation which refer to Philadelphia in the province of Lydia in Asia Minor. The place was the seat of an early Christian congregation and the name signifies brotherly or sisterly love. Soon after he had received his charter, Penn sent his cousin, William Markham, to his colony to prepare it for settlement. A temporary capital was established at Upland (Chester) and three commissioners, and later Thomas Holme, a surveyor, were despatched to plat Philadelphia, and the surrounding country. Penn himself arranged to follow in the autumn of 1682. He embarked at Deal with about one hundred companions, mostly Quakers, in the Welcome, a ship of 300 tons burden. It came inside the Delaware Capes, the ship's list much decimated by small pox, on October 24, 1682, and five days later was riding at anchor before Upland. Well founded tradition has it that Penn with several associates came up the Delaware and landed at the Blue Anchor Inn at Dock Creek, that is at the foot of the present Dock Street, early in November. Here he met some of the settlers who were already on the ground, the Swedes resident in Wicaco, and many Indians with whom, legend informs us, he played like a boy. He at once or a little later gave them presents in propitiation and friendship and concluded treaties, one of which tradition locates upon the ground under an elm in Shackamaxon, which is now Kensington.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

In Landing Party:

William Penn.

Captain William Markham, his cousin, who met him at Upland.

Robert Wade, of Upland.

Dr. Thomas Wynne, the Welsh Quaker physician, who accompanied Penn on the Welcome.

Ten or twelve other passengers of the Welcome, including David Ogden, Nicholas Waln, Thomas Fitzwater and John Fisher.

MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

1 Mrs. Sara Louisa Oberholtzer (Photograph by Haeseler)
2 Miss A. Margaretta Archambault (Photograph by Marceau)
3 Countess of Santa Eulalia
4 Mrs. Amelia Mott Gummere
5 Mrs. Francis Howard Williams

MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

1 Mrs. Mary V. Grice (Photograph by Marceau)
2 Miss Mary I. Stille
3 Mrs. Sara P. Snowden Mitchell (Photograph by Mary Carnell)
4 Mrs. Henry W. Butterworth (Photograph by Marceau)
5 Miss Mary Carnell

In Receiving Party:

THOMAS HOLME, the surveyor-general of Pennsylvania.

JOHN BEZAR
NATHANIEL ALLEN } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAIGE

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DARE, "mine host" at the Blue Anchor Inn.

THOMAS FAIRMAN, of Shackamaxon.

DANIEL PEGG, whose farm lay on the banks of Cohoquinoque or Pegg's Run.

WILLIAM WARNER, who lived west of the Schuylkill, from Blockley, England, a name which he gave to the township in which he made his new home.

JOHN MIFFLIN and his son JOHN, founders of the Mifflin family in America, who were early on the ground.

JOHN DRINKER, the "first-born" and his parents. He lived to be 102 years of age, or until 1783. Franklin, when asked in England to what age men lived in America replied that he could not tell "until old Drinker died."

REV. JACOB FABRITIUS, of the Swedish Church of Wicaco, of whom Whittier wrote,

> "from Finland's birchen groves exiled
> Manly in thought, in simple ways a child,
> His white hair floating round his visage mild."

Other Swedes from Wicaco, frontier adventurers from the caves on the river bank, sailors and Indians.

The arena represents the meadow lands at the mouth of Dock Creek around the Blue Anchor Inn, overlooking the tall forest trees of Coquanoc, the Indian name for what came to be Philadelphia.

CHORUS

Across the space of storied years,
  Through all the purpling mists of Time,
A voice is wafted to our ears,
  A figure in the invigored prime
Of noble manhood meets our gaze,
  As back our longing eyes are turned
To find, within the vanished days,
  The heights where Freedom's beacon burned.

And these, like benedictions, rest
  Upon our lives, a dower divine,
A heritage benignly blest;
  Great Founder! Voice and form are thine.
We see thee, as, like one apart—
  Quaker and soldier aptly blent—
Of truth of soul and strength of heart
  Thou stoodst the fair embodiment.

We hear thee as thy message fell—
The evangel of a holier creed—
More lofty than the organ's swell,
More potent than the conqueror's deed.
Like Him who brought the heavenly dower
Of peace on earth, good will towards men,
Thou camest on savage heads to shower
A blessing, O immortal Penn!

Thine was the blood of truest dye
That scoffed at Fortune's cap and bells,—
The soul that could not stoop to lie
Nor soil the house where honor dwells.
Thine, only thine, the faith to keep
The pathway that the Master trod,
Remembering that, tho' Justice sleep,
Her head rests in the lap of God.

No city's sumptuous portals reared
Shall dull our hearts, no greatness drown
Remembrance of the love which cheered
The toil of thy green country town.
And round thy memory we were fain
To weave a wreath of flowers fair,
From every hill and every plain
Kissed by the tides of Delaware.

As the Chorus finishes, figures are seen landing from a pinnace, and coming up through the greenery. William Penn is in the lead, accompanied by William Markham, Robert Wade, Thomas Wynne and others. As they advance, Holme, the commissioners, Fairman, Warner, Pegg, Fabritius and the others go forward. The Indians look on at the scene.

PENN.—(*After surveying the scene, addressing Markham*) Thou hast done well, Cousin Markham. Thou hast chosen a right excellent site for our greene country town as I bade thee do.

HOLME.—Beyond there where thou seest that great tree is the High Street and going out its length thou wilt come to the Broad Street.

PENN.—All is well. 'Tis fair and seemly ground for my capital city. You all have served me to my good satisfaction. Ah (*in surprise and delight as he sees John Drinker, a babe in the arms of its mother*) a child here in my wilderness?

MARKHAM.—In sooth, Cousin William. Born on this ground in yonder cabin rising two years since.

Color Study for Episode I, Scene 1
William Penn Landing at the Blue Anchor Inn
By Charles H. Stephens

PENN.—May God give thee his blessing, my young Pennsylvanian. Love thy mother who will breed thee up dutiful to the Lord.

(*Fabritius and some Swedes appear, their hats in their hands.*)

PENN.—(*To Fabritius*) Thou mayest put on thy hat good man. I am come to be one of you, not to rule as a lord over you. To the natives, too, whose dark skins hide good hearts, I come as a friend. What canst thou and I do here, Thomas (*addressing Dr. Thomas Wynne, his companion on the Welcome*) to show forth our good disposition toward these people?

WYNNE.—I wot not, William. They seem scarce in our image. Mayhap God tried us sore of pestilence on our way hither but to prove our souls and fit us better for the making of thy holy experiment.

PENN.—Thomas, thou'rt as good a preacher as thou'rt a skilful leech.

Penn mingles with the Indians, sitting down on the ground beside them, leaping with them in play, aiming an arrow from one of their bows, giving them a sash which he takes from his person and sending for gifts, which are brought in chests. They are soon filled with delight. The Indians go out and bring in skins and corn. They call Penn "Onas." An interpreter appears.

PENN.—(*To interpreter.*) Tell them that I know no religion that destroys courtesy, civility and kindness. I have come to put an end to enmity and dispute. My policy shall be openness and love and peace.

The Indians hear what is translated and communicated to them in their own tongue with marks of approval.

THE INTERPRETER.—They say, "We will live in peace with Onas and his children so long as the sun and moon endure."

The Indians with great noise "say Amen in their way."

PENN.—(*To those grouped around him.*) My dear friends, God hath given me this new land in the face of the world. He will bless and make it the seed of a nation.

They move off, the Indians in one direction, the English and Swedes in another.

SCENE II

HISTORICAL NOTE

William Penn returned to England in 1684 and he was not destined to revisit his colony on the Delaware for fifteen years. Meanwhile much had happened to him personally as well as to England. The pleasure-loving Charles II had died to make way for his brother the Duke of York, who ascended the throne as James II. His infamies, which Macaulay so graphically describes, led to the Revolution of 1688 and the accession of William and Mary. Mary died in 1694 and William III would rule alone until his death in 1702, to be followed by her sister Anne. Penn's wife, the beloved Gulielma Maria Springett, died in 1694 and his favorite son Springett at the threshold of young manhood followed his mother to the grave in 1696. In that year Penn contracted a second marriage, his choice this time falling upon the daughter of a Quaker merchant in Bristol, Hannah Callowhill. In 1699 when he again set out for his colony she and his daughter by his first wife, Letitia or "Tishe," as he affectionately called her, accompanied him. He came before Philadelphia in his ship the "Canterbury" on December 3, 1699, and the "greene country towne" and his estate on the Delaware, Pennsbury, which had been fitted up for him in his absence, were to be his home for nearly two years. His departure was taken in November, 1701, and he was destined never to return to his province. In the more than fifteen years which had elapsed since his first visit many of the supports and pillars of the colony had been removed by death. Others had come forward to take their places. Philadelphia may have had a population of 3000 or 4000. It boasted of shops and inns, a brew-house or two, brick-kilns, rope-walks and a few other industries. Some commodious homes had been erected near the river side, but the houses for the most part were wooden cabins. The Quaker element predominated but a group of men faithful to the Church of England had gathered here and made themselves quite hostile to Penn and the Friends. The Welsh, some of whom had come with Penn in the Welcome, increased in number. Many families from Wales had settled in the so-called "Welsh Tract" beyond the Schuylkill, in Merion, Radnor and Haverford, and pressed on into Chester county. German sectarians had begun to arrive. The first of these to enter the colony reached Pennsylvania under Pastorius while Penn was here during his first visit, and settled in Germantown: this was the beginning of a strong tide of immigration from Germany, which reached proportions alarming to the English element in the first half of the eighteenth century. A number of odd German mystics under John Kelpius had established a community on the "Ridge" in the dark fastnesses of the Wissahickon. The Scotch Irish who were destined to come in such numbers at a somewhat later date to people the frontier counties were already seen in the city. In short, Pennsylvania had come to fulfill its founder's purpose: it was a haven for the oppressed in conscience of many national roots. Before his departure in 1701 Penn gave the colony a new charter of privileges and the city a charter for its government, both of which continued in force until the Revolutionary War.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

William Penn.

Hannah Callowhill Penn, his wife.

Letitia Penn, his daughter.

Andrew Hamilton, the new Governor.

William Markham, now Colonel Markham, several times Deputy Governor.

James Logan, a young Irishman who came with Penn on his second visit and remained here to represent the Penn interests faithfully until his death.

Edward Shippen, Councillor and Mayor.

Samuel Carpenter, Councillor and merchant. ("The Stephen Girard of his day in wealth and the William Sansom in the improvements he suggested and the edifices which he built."—*Watson*)

Thomas Story, Councillor and City Recorder.

Costume Study
For British Drummer
40th Regiment
By Charles M. Lefferts

PHINEAS PEMBERTON, GRIFFITH OWEN, CALEB PUSEY — other Councillors.

JOSIAH CARPENTER, GRIFFITH JONES, ANTHONY MORRIS, THOMAS MASTERS — Aldermen.

ISAAC NORRIS.

JONATHAN DICKINSON.

WILLIAM TRENT, who founded Trenton.

THOMAS WHARTON.

WILLIAM HUDSON.

TOBY LEECH.

ROBERT ASSHETON.

JOSEPH GROWDEN.

HUMPHREY MORREY.

NICHOLAS WALN.

FRANCIS RAWLE.

JOHN CADWALADER.

THOMAS FAIRMAN, and other citizens.

ROBERT QUARRY, JOHN MOORE, King's agents, and other Church of England men hostile to Penn.

A group of English colonists of both sexes.

A group of Welsh colonists.

A group of Swedes from Wicaco, Passyunk and Moyamensing, headed by their priests.

A group of Germans headed by FRANCIS DANIEL PASTORIUS and WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE.

Mystics from the "Ridge."

Indians.

The scene is the wide and grassy space used as a market place at Second and High Streets.

CHORUS

The law of love doth work its perfect will:
The savage breast beneath its touch grows still,
And to the brawls of Hollander and Swede
The "Quaker King's" mild order shall succeed,
And peace and justice shall the measure fill,
Translating promise to immortal deed
And founding empire in simplicity.

The Scene opens with the arrival of the Welsh to Welsh music. These are followed by the Germans and the Swedish people in groups. Indians enter and join the crowd. The English citizenry then make their appearance on the scene, and following them come Penn, his wife and daughter, Logan and a retinue, all mounted. Their "creatures" are hitched to trees or held by boys and young men on the outskirts of the crowd which has gathered to witness the publication of the charter of privileges of the colony and the city charter.

PENN.—*(To Logan)* I have had the wish to see the great charter of the province published ere I go home. I bid thee draw the people around us, James.

(The groups draw near and mingle.)

PENN.—*(To the multitude)* My wish that Pennsylvania should be an asylum for the stricken by God's blessing is being fulfilled. I hereby grant you, my people, a new frame of government which I am hopeful will be for your well-being. Some religions persecute, mine forgives. Whoever is in the wrong, those who use force in religion can never be in the right. Therefore, I, William Penn, proprietary and governor of the province of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the King's letters patent, again confirm my grant to you all of freedom of conscience as to your religious profession and worship under one Almighty God—the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the world.

The councillors draw near and receive the parchment.

PENN *(continuing)*.—To you who are of my dear Philadelphia, I grant further this charter for your government. Your town and borough shall be a city. Virgin settlement of this province, named before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service and what travail has there been to bring thee forth and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee. O! that thou mayst be kept from the evil that would overwhelm thee; that, faithful to the God of thy mercies in the life of righteousness, thou mayst be preserved to the end.

The Mayor and Aldermen receive the scroll representing the City Charter.

CHORUS

Justice and Mercy and Love: Love of each man for his brother,
Philos-Adelphos, fit motto of them who establish
Here on the banks of the swift-flowing rivers
Deep the foundations of Penn's noble city.

I SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

Dim in the mystical past, in far Lydia,
Men reared the walls of a wonderful city;
Weaving their motto of *Philos-Adelphos* into their covenant,—
Naming the work of their hands *Philadelphia,*—
Philos-Adelphos,—brotherly love.

II SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

Philos-Adelphos,—a phrase of the ages,—
Now in this western dominion renascent.
Here on the banks of the Delaware born again
Into a grandeur which through coming centuries
Swiftly shall dwarf all the dreams of fair Lydia—
Fair Philadelphia—city of Penn.

CHORUS

Behold a city where a forest stood,
Behold the reign of Equity begun,
Farewell the Founder of a Mighty state
And hail an empire based on Equity.

EPISODE II

HISTORICAL NOTE

The differences between England and her American Colonies reached an angry stage in 1765 when the Stamp Act was passed, and she asserted the right of taxing them for her support. Benjamin Franklin had gone abroad to represent the province in London in 1757. He returned in 1762 but went out again as the colonial agent in 1764 to remain away for ten years. He was appealed to on the subject of the Stamp Act, but his protests were unavailing. The Philadelphians when the stamp paper arrived refused to permit it to be landed or sold. The merchants signed the "Non Importation Resolutions," pledging themselves not to trade with Great Britain until the offensive law should be repealed, as it was in the following year. In 1767, however, the ministry reasserted its right to make levies upon the colonists in a law relating to paper, glass, tea, etc. The duties on these articles with the exception of tea, were abolished in 1770 but without mollifying the public resentment. The people resolved to use no tea. At length in 1773 the East India Company was authorized to send a number of cargoes to America. Town meetings were held to declare that they should not be received. It was announced in October that the Polly, Captain Ayres, would bring the tea to Philadelphia. It was principally consigned to two solid Quaker firms, Thomas and Isaac Wharton and James and Drinker, who were asked to resign their offices as the stamp master had been, and promptly did so. Captain Ayres was threatened with tar and feathers by a mob. In the midst of the excitement an express arrived to announce that in Boston the tea had been thrown into the harbor. At last the "Polly" entered the Delaware. A committee went out to meet the Captain and he was brought up to the city. He was told that he must send his ship down the river on the next tide. He himself might remain in town until the next day, but only for the purpose of replenishing his stores for the return voyage to England. When he had learned of the temper of the people he complied with the best grace he could command, and quiet returned for a little while to the city and the colony.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Thomas Willing	Citizens.
John Dickinson	
Dr. Benjamin Rush	
Robert Morris	
William Bradford	
Thomas Mifflin	
Charles Thomson	
Provost William Smith	
George Clymer	
Joseph Reed	
Samuel Powel	
John Nixon	
Thomas Fitzsimmons	

Elizabeth Drinker.
Lydia Darragh.
Mary Pemberton.
Martha James.
Margaret Morris.
Rebecca James, a young girl.
Thomas Wharton.

Herald of the Knights of the Blended Rose
Meschianza Scene
Prize Drawing by Miss E. Babcock
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts

Abel James.
Deborah Franklin.
Sarah Franklin Bache.
Captain Ayres, of the tea ship Polly.
Pickle Herring, a clown, and other Fair Day characters.
A crowd numbering about 300 persons.

CHORUS

Behold! the sun is mounting to his noon:
The city grows apace;
Yet Peace begins to pale and all too soon
Shall veil her radiant face,—
Shall veil for weary years her radiant face.

The arena represents the market place at the time of the Autumn Fair—October, 1773. A pack train and some cows with bells are seen. In the foreground Fair-day stalls and a mob which comes in in parties from both sides of the field, and in which may be seen types of citizens both rich and poor:—beaux and belles on horseback; German country girls on horses with panniers; Indians dancing and capering; paupers, Fair-day characters, a clown (Pickle Herring, well known at the time in the colonies), gingerbread men, piemen, Punch-and-Judy showmen, some British soldiers of the Royal Irish Regiment (18th) from the Barracks, Quakers, etc.

Charles Thomson.—*(To Bradford)* It seems that our Dr. Franklin is making but little progress in regard to our weighty matters in England.

Bradford.—From the news I had but now at the Coffee House, I well believe that his success hath been but middling.

Rush.—Thou meanest about the detestable tea scheme. The drink made from that East Indian weed is assuredly now not often seen in this part of the King's dominion. I commend to my patients, mother of thyme with a little hyssop or some peppermint and yarrow. They brew as well.

"Tea, how I tremble at the baneful name.
Like Lethe fatal to the love of fame."

Morris *(coming up)*.—The affair is no subject for jest and it's like to come to a bitter end. I hear the ministry hath allowed the East India Company to despatch several cargoes of tea hither on which the tax is to be paid.

Thomson.—That it will not be if my ears make correct report.

Mifflin.—What hast thou heard?

Thomson.—That the tea is to be sent back to England whence it comes. It shall get no landing here. The Whartons and Abel James have promised not to receive it. The Delaware pilots are threatened if they bring up the ship.

Dickinson.—I trust all may be done without violence.

Willing.—Yet must we keep our dignity, come what may. The tea may follow the stamps, say I. Taxation without representation I hold in abhorrence.

MORRIS.—It is not to be thought on. The resolutions passed at the meeting in the State House yard were definite enough. The action of the ministry is a violent attack upon the liberties of America.

PICKLE HERRING *(with a shrub labeled "Tea" which he sets down and addresses).*—Thou accursed China herb!

"How might we blush if our sires could see
Our rights invaded by this shrub Bohea."

Bohea tea! see!

A party of sailors come rollicking along, one or two seeming slightly tipsy. They shout "We never drink tea," and sing as they pass on:

"Here's to the wind that blows
To the ship that goes,
And to the lass that loves a sailor."

A citizen in a chaise draws near and calls for more toasts. He suggests one:

"May Great Britain always be just and America always be free." *(Loud Huzzas.)*

A SAILOR *(tipsy).*—Liberty to mankind! *(All laugh)*

A CITIZEN.—Here's to Paoli! May the glorious spirit of Corsica animate America to the latest posterity.

Abel James, one of the Quaker merchants to whom the tea is consigned, becomes the center of interest in the crowd. He promises that he will not receive his part of the cargo and offers his little daughter standing on a hogshead as a pledge of his good faith. There is a commotion in the crowd at right, as an Express comes in breathless.

EXPRESS.—Hear ye all! Captain Ayres in the teaship Polly hath just cast anchor in the Delaware!

Great excitement among the people.

A VOICE.—We'll tar and feather him and funnel his rotten tea down his throat.

MANY VOICES.—Ay, ay! And the quicker the better.

VOICES.—Tar and feathers! Tar and feathers!

A kettle of tar and an old feather bed are brought on the scene, and a procession is formed marching to the music of a fife.

DICKINSON. *(coming up hastily)* Peace! Peace! Let us act orderly that our cause be not jeopardized. I pray ye use no violence.

VOICES.—Here he comes! Here he comes! Let's teach the villain a lesson!

DICKINSON.—Peace! Peace! No violence.

Captain Ayres comes in through a lane of people. Some boys hustle him but show no further indignity, being restrained by Dickinson, Willing, Mifflin and other leading citizens.

A committee of four wait upon him and inform him concerning the temper of the people, whereupon he agrees to depart, at which there is much huzzaing.

Marie Antoinette
Costume Study by Miss M. A. Schuetze

A mob which is formed carrying a large sign rudely painted, "No taxation without representation," sings:

"Captain once more hoist your streamers
Spread your sails and plow the wave!
Tell your masters they were dreamers,
When they thought to cheat the Brave."

The crowd again surges out, the British troops being somewhat hustled but preserving good temper. The roistering sailors pass across the arena singing:

"Here's to the wind that blows,
To the ship that goes,
And to the lass that loves a sailor."

As the crowd moves from the field, the Chorus sings a song of the time in Philadelphia, written by John Dickinson and sung to the tune of "Hearts of Oak."

"Our worthy forefathers, let's give them a cheer,
To climates unknown did courageously steer,
Through oceans and deserts for freedom they came
And dying bequeathed us their freedom and fame.

CHORUS

"In freedom we're born
And in freedom we'll live.
Our purses are ready,
Steady, friends, steady!
Not as slaves but as freemen
Our money we'll give.

"The tree their own hands had to Liberty reared
They lived to behold growing strong and rever'd;
With transport they cried, 'Now our wishes we gain,
For our children shall gather the fruits of our pain.'

CHORUS

"In freedom, etc.

"Then join hand in hand, brave Americans all.
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.
In so righteous a cause let us hope to succeed,
For Heaven approves of each generous deed.

CHORUS

"In freedom, etc.

"All ages shall speak with amaze and applause
Of the courage we'll show in support of our laws.
To die we can bear, but to serve we disdain,
For shame is to freemen more dreadful than pain."

CHORUS

"In freedom, etc.

EPISODE III

SCENE I

HISTORICAL NOTE

Events moved on apace. As a punishment for the destruction of the tea in the harbor at Boston, the port was declared to be closed to commerce. Warships were at hand to enforce the law. This act aroused the resentment of the other colonies. A Continental Congress convened in Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia in September, 1774. On April 24 an express arrived announcing the Battle of Lexington. The people were aflame. Franklin came home from England on May 6, 1775, and a few days later the delegates to the second Continental Congress reached the city. The Virginians and other Southern delegates, George Washington among them, came on May 9, and the Eastern delegates, led by John Hancock, John Adams and Samuel Adams of the province of Massachusetts Bay, on whose soil the first blood had been shed, were welcomed on the following day, May 10. Companies of militiamen, or Associators as they were called, marched out to receive both cavalcades and escort them into the city.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Southern Delegates:

COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON
PATRICK HENRY
RICHARD HENRY LEE
EDMUND PENDLETON
BENJAMIN HARRISON
RICHARD BLAND
PEYTON RANDOLPH
} of Virginia.

Some Maryland and Carolina Delegates.

CAESAR RODNEY
GEORGE READ
THOMAS MCKEAN
} of Delaware.

Eastern Delegates:

JOHN HANCOCK
THOMAS CUSHING
JOHN ADAMS
SAMUEL ADAMS
ROBERT TREAT PAINE
} of Massachusetts Bay.

Other delegates from New England, New York and New Jersey.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
THOMAS PAINE.
ROBERT MORRIS.
JAMES WILSON.
GEORGE CLYMER.
BETSY ROSS.

Gentleman of the French Court
Costume Study by Miss M. A. Schuetze

LYDIA DARRAGH.
JOHN DICKINSON
DANIEL ROBERDEAU } Militia Colonels.
JOHN CADWALADER
Irregular bodies of Associators, with music.
A mob of citizens.

The arena represents the commons west of the town in May, 1775. A great crowd of excited people. Recruiting sergeants at tables enrolling volunteers. John Dickinson, Daniel Roberdeau and John Cadwalader, as Colonels, organizing their several commands. Benjamin Franklin enters, escorted by Thomas Paine, Robert Morris, James Wilson, George Clymer and other Pennsylvanians. Two cavalcades appear, escorting the delegates. The first comes from the South, the second from New England.

Enter with the Southern group, George Washington, Peyton Randolph, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee and others. They are escorted by the new city militia officers, by citizens on horseback and by bodies of Associators.

Enter with the New England group, John Hancock and Samuel Adams in a phaeton and pair, John Adams and Thomas Cushing in a one-horse chaise, and others similarly escorted with music, moving at a "slow and solemn pace."

All proceed to the front of the field, while bells are heard chiming from among the trees. The scene is animated plainly evidencing the excitement of a coming struggle. Marked attention is shown the delegates from Massachusetts, the opening ground of the war. They are loudly acclaimed. There is an impressive meeting between the New Englanders and Franklin, who, when the cavalcade reaches him, becomes the centre of attention.

FRANKLIN.—(*Solemnly.*) Mars seems to have established his empire among us.
JOHN ADAMS.—The time has come for us to defend with arms our property, our liberty and our lives.
VOICES.—Colonel Washington! Washington! Washington! Let Washington lead our troops to avenge the blood of Lexington.

Washington acknowledges the salutation by bowing in a dignified way. Franklin now comes forward and is again the centre of the scene, while the Chorus sings

CHORUS

To-day we look upon the studious men
Who from the Junto grew to stature tall
In philosophic thought, and once again
Across the years the name of Franklin call.

I SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

Back to the yesterdays we turn; once more
Turn from sweet Peace, with smiling summer eyes,
To meet the darkling frown of horrid War,
Hateful amid his scarlet panoplies.
Thro' the dim twilight comes the roll
Of Braddock's drums, while, faint and clear,
The fife's high treble falls;
And marching feet press towards the goal,
The inhospitable frontier,
And lo! we find commanding here
Him who to duty's calls
Is never deaf,—the valiant soul,
The heart which naught appals,—
The soldier and the seer.

II SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

While freemen fight that still they may be free,
Hurling defiance back to arrogance,
The brain of Franklin still shall find the key
To unlock the heart of France.
He with persuasive voice and facile pen
Shall plead the virtues of his country's cause,
Winning with eloquence.
Battles more fraught with consequence than when
Sword meets with bloody sword and patriots pause
For swift attack or obstinate defense.

CHORUS

Back to the city of their love, where Penn,
Proclaiming full release
From fetters of the conscience, had begun
Man's noblest struggle for the rights of men,—
Resplendent in the light of great deeds done,—
Shall come the fairest fruitage of sweet Peace,—
Franklin the seer,—the patriot Washington.

As the Chorus concludes, the crowd passes off and clears the field which is prepared for the next scene.

Drawing for a British Uniform
By Charles ffoulkes
1st Foot Guards
Private
(After Dayes)

SCENE II

HISTORICAL NOTE

The Congress was in session constantly in the last months of 1775 and in 1776. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, in obedience to instructions from his colony, offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

On June 11, a committee of five members, consisting of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut and R. R. Livingston of New York, was appointed to frame a Declaration of Independence. On July 2, Lee's motion was adopted, and that day, it was believed by John Adams, would be "celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore." The language of the Declaration was now discussed by the Congress. It was approved on July 4, which soon became the day for popular anniversary observances. On July 8 the Declaration was read by John Nixon from the observatory in the State House Yard, and the bells were rung.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

JOHN NIXON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
JOHN ADAMS
ROGER SHERMAN
R. R. LIVINGSTON
} Committee on the Declaration.

Other members of the Congress.

ISAAC HUNT (father of Leigh Hunt).

BETSY ROSS.

LYDIA DARRAGH.

SARAH FRANKLIN BACHE.

DEBORAH NORRIS.

SALLY WISTER.

POLLY FISHBOURNE.

A mob of citizens.

Companies of Associators.

The scene shows the State House Yard crowded with Colonials. Isaac Hunt (a Tory) paraded in a cart to the music of "The Rogue's March," the crowd hooting. Hunt is made to stand up in the cart and express his "extreme pain and regret at having vilified Congress," amid mingled jeers and cheers.

A band of Associators enter with the King's arms, which they have torn down in the State House and proceed to burn.

From the platform, John Nixon, surrounded by members of Congress, is reading the Declaration of Independence, the multitude shouting applause. The

heads of three young Quaker misses, Debby Norris, Sally Wister and Polly Fishbourne, rise above the wall on Fifth Street surrounding the gardens of the Norris mansion. At the conclusion of the reading the State House bell is heard pealing forth "Liberty through all the land—unto all the inhabitants thereof." Christ Church and other bells join in the celebration.

The Philadelphia Associators composed of three battalions of infantry, under Colonels Dickinson, Roberdeau and Cadwalader, march in and are drawn up on dress parade. During their evolutions the Chorus sings:

THE PENNSYLVANIA MARCH

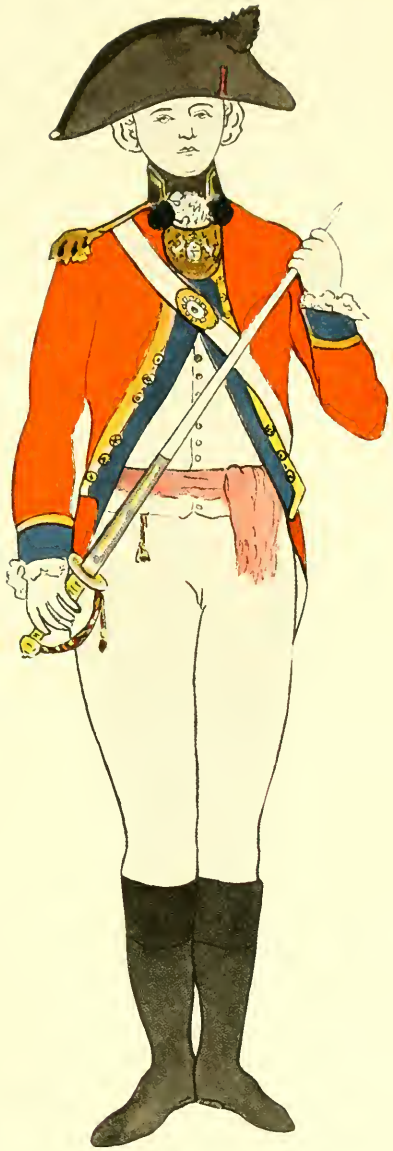
(Tune: "I winna marry any mon but Sandy o'er the lea.")

"We are the troops that ne'er will stoop
To wretched slavery,
Nor shall our seed by our base deed
Despiséd vassals be.
Freedom we will bequeath to them
Or we will bravely die,
Our greatest foe e'er long shall know
How much did Sandwich* lie.

"What! Can those British tyrants think
Our fathers crossed the main
And savage foes and dangers met
To be enslaved again?
If so they are mistaken much
For we will rather die,
And since they have become our foes
Their forces we defy."

There is great enthusiasm. "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow" is sung by the Chorus supported by the band, the music being punctuated by the firing of cannon and the pealing of bells.

*Lord Sandwich, who had said that the Americans would not fight.



Drawing for a British Uniform
By Charles ffoulkes
3d Foot Guards (Scots)
Officer
(After Dayes)

EPISODE IV

SCENE I

HISTORICAL NOTE

The advance of the British army upon Philadelphia, the capital of the Colonies, was feared late in 1776. Congress, the Pennsylvania Assembly and many families fled for safety. The operations of Washington's army around Trenton at Christmas time led to a feeling of reassurance in the city and those who had departed gradually returned. The alarm was renewed in August, 1777, when it was announced that a large fleet had sailed from New York. Its destination was probably the Delaware River. Washington moved his positions restlessly and at last when it was clear that the ships had entered the Chesapeake instead of the Delaware and that the troops would be landed on the banks of the Elk River, he started on his way south. The ragged regiments passed through Philadelphia with twigs of green in their caps on August 24th, making the best appearance possible in order to create a favorable impression on the minds of the inhabitants. They met the British army which was commanded by Sir William Howe, on the field of Brandywine in Chester County, near the Maryland line, on September 11, and were defeated. The noise of the guns was distinctly heard in Philadelphia and the people again sought safety in flight. Howe moved forward and on September 22d, he established his camp in Germantown. On September 26th, Cornwallis with a considerable body of troops came down the Second street road and entered Philadelphia. Washington meanwhile planned another battle. He had been manoeuvering at the Schuylkill fords. On October 4th, his scouts drove in the British outposts at Mount Airy, and Wayne, Sullivan and Conway pressed the troops into the village. They were soon in collision with the Tenth and Fortieth Regiments and the Second Battalion of Light Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave of the Fortieth Regiment in his flight placed a body of his men in "Cliveden," the fine stone country house of Chief Justice Chew, and this became a critical point in the ensuing battle. A considerable part of the American forces passed on to engage other bodies of the British. More might well have done so. The fogs of October, the smoke of the guns and the misunderstanding among the American generals led at length to a precipitous retreat. Musgrave held his position against a siege of cannon, sharp musketry firing and incendiaries until he was relieved near the end of the engagement by General Grey.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Americans:

General Washington.

General Wayne.

Generals Sullivan, Armstrong, Conway, Knox, Maxwell, Greene, Reed, Smallwood, Muhlenberg, and others.

Captain Allan McLane, with a party of his riders.

Three or four hundred American troops of different commands.

British:

Sir William Howe.

General Knyphausen ("Old Knyp").

Colonel Musgrave, of the 40th Regiment.

Generals Grey, Agnew, Grant, Mathew, etc.

The Fortieth Regiment, the Second Light Infantry and other bodies of British soldiery.

CHORUS

We stand to-day upon the sacred soil
  Trodden of patriot feet when war's alarms
Flung their rude summons on the ears of toil
  From far across the brown and sunlit farms.

I SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

Here stood pale Kelpius, fleeing from the stress
  Of this fair world's alluring comradeships,
Where the sad Woman-in-the-Wilderness
  Waited her radiant Lord's apocalypse.
Pastorius the learned and austere,
  Bringing his gift of tongues to quell each strife,
And with his words of comfort oft to cheer
  The grim privations of a pilgrim's life.
So from the pages of the storied past
  We glean the lesson of work well begun,
And as our lives a longer shadow cast,
  Learn deeper reverence for the men who won
From hard inhospitable rocks the means
  To rear the hearthstones of our stalwart sires
And plant a standard mid Earth's shifting scenes
  And Life's elusive and inconstant fires.

II SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

And there shall come an echo on the air
  Of Musgrave's volleys and the iron roar
Of Conway's guns pounding their answer there
  On window barred and barricaded door.
And soon the roadways of the startled town,
  Shall gleam with bayonets glinting in the sun,
And we shall hear the horsemen charging down,
  Obedient to the word of Washington.

CHORUS

And tho' the mists of gathering years may blot
  Each scutcheon and each hallowed shrine profane,
No noble word is ever quite forgot
  Nor any high ideal wrought out in vain.

The Scene is set with the Chew House at one side of the field. Statues are disposed upon the lawn. A British Light Infantry sentry is seen in middle distance, walking back and forth. From the left, a relief party approaches the sentinel, who halts. All retire at "double time." In middle distance now are seen

Washington, Wayne and other American Generals advancing. They ride up and dismount for a conference near the front of the field. They mount again and retire rapidly to rear and out of sight.

A body of British Light Infantry now appear and form in "open order." Wayne comes forward with his men. The battle begins by sounding the Light Infantry drum. Wayne keeps advancing and driving the British before him, his men shouting, "Have at the bloodhounds. Remember Paoli." The Fortieth Regiment is brought forward to support the Light Infantry. General Howe rides up and shouts, "For shame Light Infantry. I never saw you retreat before." But the retreat continues. The Fortieth Regiment takes refuge in the Chew House. They close the shutters of the house on the first story and barricade the doors. The red coats are seen at the upper-story windows. Some appear upon the roof. The Americans stop to survey the improvised fort and send out Lieutenant-Colonel Smith with a white flag, summoning the "garrison" to surrender. Smith is shot down and a general engagement is begun between the British at the windows and the Americans disposed upon the lawn. A log is brought up and an effort is made to batter in the front door. The Chevalier Duplessis and John Laurens go for straw and attempt to set fire to the house. They are beaten back and return to the American lines. Some small guns are brought up for a bombardment.

The Fortieth Regiment in the house is relieved at length by the men from the Seventeenth and Forty-fourth Regiments under General Grey. As the Americans retire, General Agnew is seen to fall from his horse. He is caught by some soldiers standing near and placed in a litter. The Sixteenth Light Dragoons appear and follow the British Foot off the field.

SCENE II

HISTORICAL NOTE

It is credibly asserted that Sir William Howe, thinking that the battle of Germantown would result in his defeat, had planned a retreat to Chester. The retirement of the Americans from this ill-managed engagement to camps at a greater distance from the city (at a little later date to Valley Forge), led to Howe's resolution to remain in Philadelphia. The city offered him a pleasant winter rendezvous. He and his officers quartered themselves in the best Quaker homes. The public buildings became hospitals, barrack rooms and stables. The entire city was soon converted into an armed camp for upwards of thirty British regiments, and large auxiliary bodies of German and Loyalist troops. Many Tories accompanied the army to occupy the houses and shops of the Whigs who had sought safer retreats.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

The troops used in the first scene, together with the Forty-second Highlanders ("Black Watch"), Hessian Jaegers, Queen's Rangers, etc.

The Forty-second Highlanders are seen marching and countermarching, to the music of the pipers. The Queen's Rangers, a Tory Regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, and other bodies of British soldiery appear and go down to the river to receive Sir William Howe and Lord Howe, who are assembled for the next scene.

SCENE III

HISTORICAL NOTE

While Washington and his troops suffered the gravest hardships among the hills at Valley Forge, Howe and his army were comfortably ensconced in Philadelphia. The river was opened to the British fleet, and Admiral Lord Howe (Sir William Howe's brother) came up with large quantities of supplies. The young officers found a welcome in the city's Tory homes, and the winter was marked by much social gayety. "Assemblies, concerts, clubs and the like," wrote a captain of the Hessian Jaegers, "make us forget there is any war save that it is a capital joke." Sir William Howe's indolence at length led to his recall, and just prior to the taking of the resolve to evacuate the city he was superseded in command by Sir Henry Clinton. His brother officers, led by the ill-fated André, in token of their esteem, arranged, before his departure, a noteworthy festival which they called the Mischianza, or more properly the Meschianza (an Italian word meaning a medley), for May 18, 1778. It included a regatta on the Delaware River participated in by "swarms" of decorated boats, a tournament at "Walnut Grove," some distance south of the city, the home of Joseph Wharton, a wealthy Quaker merchant, and in the evening, a ball, a supper, and an elaborate exhibition of fireworks.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Sir William Howe.

Lord Howe.

Sir Henry Clinton.

Lord Cornwallis.

General Knyphausen.

Other British officers, grenadiers, dragoons, chasseurs, etc.

Sir John Wrottlesley, Colonel O'Hara, Major Gardiner and Captain J. F. Montrésor, managers of the Meschianza.

Major Gwynne, Marshal of the Field.

Knights of the Blended Rose (White Knights):

Lord Cathcart of the 17th Dragoons, chief knight, with two esquires and slaves.

Hon. Captain Cathcart of the 23rd Regiment, first knight, with one esquire.

Lieutenant Bygrove of the 16th Dragoons, second knight, with one esquire.

Captain John André of the 26th Regiment, third knight, with one esquire.

Captain Horneck of the Guards, fourth knight, with one esquire.

Captain Matthews of the 41st Regiment, fifth knight, with one esquire.

Lieutenant Sloper of the 17th Dragoons, sixth knight, with one esquire.

Herald.

Trumpeters.

Knights of the Burning Mountain (Black Knights):

Captain Watson of the Guards, chief knight, with two esquires and slaves.

Lieutenant Underwood of the 10th Regiment, first knight, with one esquire.

Lieutenant Winyard of the 64th Regiment, second knight, with one esquire.

Lieutenant Delaval of the 4th Regiment, third knight, with one esquire.

M. Montluissant of the Hessian Chasseurs, fourth knight, with one esquire.

Costume Study
For British Light Infantry Drummer
5th Regiment
By Charles M. Lefferts

Lieutenant Hobart, of the 7th Regiment, fifth knight with one esquire.
Brigade-Major Tarleton, sixth knight, with one esquire.
Herald.
Trumpeters.

Ladies of the Blended Rose:

Miss Auchmuty, chief knight's lady.
Miss Nancy White, first lady.
Miss Jane Craig, second lady.
Miss Peggy Chew, third lady.
Miss Nancy Redman, fourth lady.
Miss Williamina Bond, fifth lady.
Miss Mary Shippen, sixth lady.

Ladies of the Burning Mountain:

Miss Rebecca Franks, chief knight's lady.
Miss Sarah Shippen, first lady.
Miss Peggy Shippen (afterwards Mrs. Benedict Arnold) second lady.
Miss Becky Bond, third lady.
Miss Becky Redman, fourth lady.
Miss Sophia Chew, fifth lady.
Miss Williamina Smith, sixth lady.

A company of spectators drawn from the Tory families of the city.

The scene shows the gardens surrounding the Wharton House, "Walnut Grove." Two arches lead to the river, one a naval arch dedicated to Lord Howe, the other a military arch dedicated to Sir William Howe. Between them is the tilting ground, lined with troops. At each side a pavilion for the two parties of ladies in whose honor the tournament is given and for the officers and other spectators. The two parties of ladies enter from the house. The General and the Admiral with their retinues, headed by music, come up from the river through a double file of Grenadiers, supported by horse, under the standards of the several regiments, and take their places. They are greeted with plaudits, the ladies scattering flowers before them and the troops presenting arms. The sound of trumpets is heard. The trumpeters enter the quadrangle followed by the herald and the seven knights of the Blended Rose, mounted on white horses, with their esquires. The procession moves around the field saluting the ladies.

White Herald.—The Knights of the Blended Rose, by me their Herald proclaim and assert that the Ladies of the Blended Rose excel in wit, beauty and every accomplishment those of the whole world, and should any knight or knights be so hardy as to dispute or deny it, they are ready to enter the lists with them and maintain their assertions by deeds of arms, according to the laws of ancient chivalry.

Three times he makes the proclamation from different parts of the field. Trumpets are heard again, announcing the Black Herald who parleys with the White Herald. He orders his trumpets to sound and proclaims defiance to the challenge.

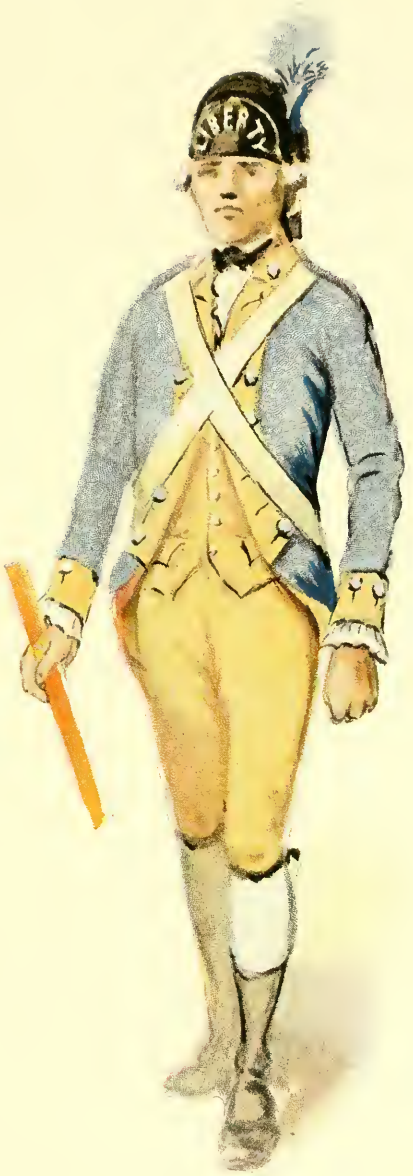
BLACK HERALD.—The Knights of the Burning Mountain enter these lists not to contend with words, but to disprove by deeds of arms, the vainglorious assertions of the Knights of the Blended Rose, and to show that the ladies of the Burning Mountain as far excel all others in charms as the knights themselves surpass all others in prowess.

Going out, he brings in the Black Knights all mounted on black horses, who ride around the field, saluting the ladies. They draw up in front of the White Knights. The chief of the White Knights having thrown down his gauntlet, the chief of the Black Knights orders his esquire to take it up. The knights are presented with their shields and lances by their esquires. The trumpets sound the charge. At the first meeting the lances are shivered; at the second and third charges, pistols are fired; at the fourth, swords are used. Then the chief knights of the opposing sides, Lord Cathcart and Captain Watson, ride to the centre of the field and engage in single combat with their swords until parted by the Marshal who rushes upon the field.

MARSHAL GWYNNE.—Your fair ladies command you to desist from further combat as you prize their future favors. They are perfectly satisfied with the proofs of your love.

The knights now form a line, each black knight beside a white knight in token of the restoration of friendship. They ride in front of the stands, each saluting his lady. Flowers are showered upon them.

The bands play and all sing "God Save the King." The officers, ladies and guests pass into the house, and so leave the field. The troops pass off in the other direction.



Costume Study
For "Quaker Blues"
By Charles M. Lefferts

EPISODE V

HISTORICAL NOTE

Franklin left Philadelphia on October 26, 1776, accredited as one of the American ambassadors to the court of France. His associates were Silas Deane and Arthur Lee. Congress had the hope of presenting the cause of the Colonies in such a light that the King would enter the war as an ally. An old rival of England on the American continent, a traditional enemy in Europe, it would be easy, it was conceived, to secure assistance in that quarter. Franklin remained at Paris for nine years. From the beginning he outshone his colleagues. His fame had preceded him. His tactful conduct increased his vogue and his mission became one of the most remarkable in the history of diplomacy. He was a favorite at court and the idol of the people. His personality made him a principal influence in bringing about the treaty which, after the Battle of Germantown and the surrender of Burgoyne, was concluded between France and the United States. He and his associates were received at court in March, 1778, when the alliance was publicly avowed and celebrated. He enjoyed another notable reception in April, 1779, in testimony of his appointment as the sole American plenipotentiary to France. It was on this occasion, according to tradition, that a lady of the court placed a wreath of laurel upon his brow (celebrated in the familiar picture at the court of France), but he was the recipient of so much attention of this kind at Versailles and elsewhere during his residence abroad that it is difficult to assign the scene which follows to a particular date.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Louis XVI, King of France.

Marie Antoinette, Queen of France.

Princess Lamballe, her friend.

Count de Vergennes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Ministers and nobles, ladies of honor, ladies in waiting, and other ladies of the Court.

Benjamin Franklin.

Swiss Guards in their ancient dress, French soldiers, priests, etc.

CHORUS

Hail! Franklin, ambassador, brother,
Philosopher, patriot, hail!
The love of our lands for each other
Is a light that shall never turn pale.

We bow to the roses of beauty,
We drink to the fruit of the vine,
But our paramount love is for our duty,—
For the strength of the oak and pine.

Our songs with all joys are a-quiver,
Yet find their fruition in thee
As the silvery laugh of the river
Grows still in the calm of the sea.

Hail! Franklin, ambassador, brother,
Philosopher, patriot. Hail!

The scene shows the ornamental gardens at Versailles. The King and Queen with their retinue enter. The priests cry, "Vivat Rex in aeternum!" Cries of "Vive Louis!" "Vive Antoinette!" "Long Live the King!" Franklin enters in a sedan chair, with two or three attendants, while the white lily-dotted flag of the France of the Bourbons is lowered in salute. There are cries of "Vive Franklin!" "Vive l'ambassadeur des treize provinces unies!" "Vive l'Amerique!" "Vive le grand Franklin!" He steps from his sedan leaning upon a staff. With long grey locks unpowdered and his simple dress, he is welcomed as a kind of new Solon or Lycurgus. He is received by the King and Queen. A lady places a wreath upon his head and kisses his cheek. The ladies and their gentlemen attendants dance a minuet.

Fair Day Girl
Episode II

Colonial Dress
Episode II

Colonial Dress
Episode II

Continental Soldier

French Soldier

British Grenadier and British Officer

British Light Infantryman

EPISODE VI

SCENE I

HISTORICAL NOTE

The bonds which held the states together after the Revolution were weak; they grew weaker as the enthusiasm of war subsided and made way for the interests and tasks of peace. During the summer of 1787, a convention of delegates from the states met at the State House under the presidency of General Washington and framed a Constitution. It was adopted on September 17th and was sent out at once to be ratified. It should become effective when nine states approved it. Delaware voted in its favor on December 7th, Pennsylvania on December 12th and New Jersey on December 13th. These three states were followed by Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland and South Carolina in the order named. The ninth state to ratify the Constitution was New Hampshire on June 21, 1788. Arrangements were at once begun for a celebration in Philadelphia for the 4th of July, 1788. Before that time, news was received that Virginia, the tenth state, had approved the work of the Convention. Only North Carolina, New York and Rhode Island remained out of the Union. The celebration took the form of a well planned parade through the streets, called the Federal Procession. Two structures, the Grand Federal Edifice or "New Roof", showing 13 columns, three of which were incomplete, and the Federal Ship Union built upon the lines of a frigate of the day, were marked objects. Many prominent citizens rode and walked in the procession which was dispersed at "Union Green" upon the grounds of "Bush Hill", the Hamilton mansion northwest of the city. Here James Wilson delivered an oration and there were other appropriate ceremonies.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

John Nixon
Thomas Fitzsimmons
George Clymer
Colonel John Shee
Richard Bache
Peter Muhlenberg
} Mounted figures in the Federal Procession

Chief Justice McKean
Judge William Augustus Atlee
Judge Jacob Rush
} of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in their robes of office.

Duncan Ingraham, New Hampshire
Jonathan Williams, Jr., Massachusetts
Jared Ingersoll, Connecticut
Samuel Stockton, New Jersey
James Wilson, Pennsylvania
Col. Thomas Robinson, Delaware
J. E. Howard, Maryland
Col. Febiger, Virginia
W. Ward Burrows, South Carolina
George Meade, Georgia
} Representatives of the ten ratifying states walking arm in arm with flags.

Hilary Baker
George Latimer
John Wharton
John Nesbitt
Samuel Morris
John Brown
Tench Francis
Joseph Anthony
John Chaloner
Benjamin Fuller

Representatives of the citizens at large to whom the Constitution was committed by the Convention of 1787 seated in the Federal Edifice.

Colonel William Williams in armor.

Consuls and representatives of powers in Philadelphia in friendly relations with the United States,—France, United Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia and Morocco.

Thomas Bell who bears a flag of the United States.

A citizen and an Indian chief smoking the calumet of peace.

William Hamilton, the proprietor of "Bush Hill."

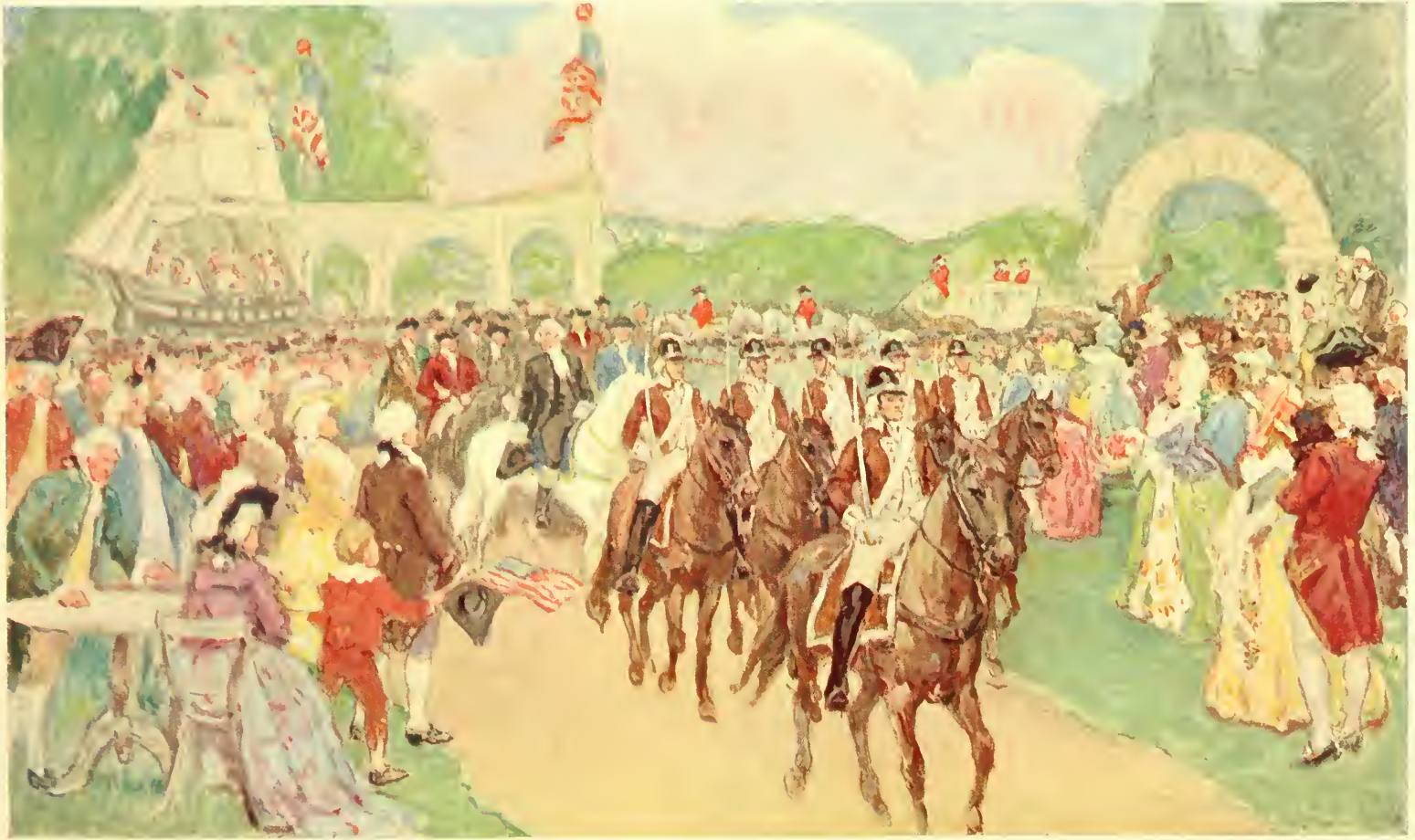
Pelatiah Webster, merchant, economist and pamphleteer.

Twelve axemen.

Members of trade bodies in the procession, citizens, etc.

The Chorus renders the ode composed by Francis Hopkinson in honor of the ratification of the Constitution:

"Oh! for a muse of fire to mount the skies,
And to a listening world proclaim—
Behold! behold! an empire rise!
An era new, Time as he flies,
Hath entered in the book of Fame.
On Alleghany's tow'ring head
Echo shall stand—the tidings spread,
And o'er the lakes and misty floods around
An era new resound.
See where Columbia sits alone,
And from her star-bespangled throne
Beholds the gay procession move along,
And hears the trumpet and the choral song.
She hears her sons rejoice—
Looks into future times, and sees
The num'rous blessings Heav'n decrees,
And with her plaudit, joins the general voice.
Hail to this festival!—all hail the day!
Columbia's standard on her roof display;
And let the people's motto ever be:
'United thus, and thus united, free!'"



Color Study for Episode VI, Scene 2
Washington at Gray's Gardens
By Charles H. Stephens

The scene shows the space called "Union Green" in front of Hamilton's "Bush Hill." Disposed upon the field, are the Federal Ship Union completely manned and the "New Roof" or Grand Federal Edifice with its thirteen Corinthian columns, three of which are incomplete, to indicate that three states yet remain out of the Union.

The ten gentlemen who occupy chairs under the dome and who represent the citizens at large, vacate them and surrender their places to the ten representatives of the states who had earlier walked arm in arm in the procession. The states are now declared to be "in unison" amid loud huzzas. Each delegate who enters the temple hangs the flag which he carried in the procession, upon its appropriate column. Ten toasts in honor of the ten states are announced by trumpet and are followed by a discharge of artillery.

SCENE II

HISTORICAL NOTE

George Washington was elected President and John Adams Vice-President of the Union which was established under the Constitution. Congress met and the government was started on its way in New York in April, 1789. It was soon resolved to place the capital in Philadelphia where it was to remain for ten years until a site could be prepared for a new city on the banks of the Potomac in the District of Columbia. Washington took up his residence in Philadelphia in November, 1790, and Congress met here a few days later. The President was everywhere acclaimed as "the hero of the Western world," and was the mark for many popular demonstrations. His arrival from and his departure for his "seat" in Virginia, his birthday, the Fourth of July and other occasions received ceremonious observance. The scene which follows represents the President at Gray's Gardens at Gray's Ferry, a handsomely embellished pleasure ground on the high road to the South, where he was so frequently a guest.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

George Washington.
Mrs. Washington.
John Adams.
Mrs. Adams.
Alexander Hamilton.
Thomas Jefferson.
Robert Morris.
Mrs. Morris.
William Bingham.
Mrs. Bingham.
Thomas Mifflin, President of Pennsylvania.
Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.
Major William Jackson.
Other officers of the Federal and State Governments; ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia.
An escort of militiamen.

The scene is Gray's Gardens early in Washington's first administration.

"All love their own Schuylkill's romantic soft tide
And pay their devotion at Gray's."

Tea tables are set upon the green. A "Federal Temple" composed of an arch of twelve stones, one for each of the colonies already in the Union and a keystone for Rhode Island which has just ratified the Constitution. The Federal Ship "Union" which was used in the Federal Procession in 1788 and for several years afterward was a popular attraction at Gray's Gardens. The ladies and gentlemen representing the best Colonial society at the "Republican Court" enter and await the arrival of Washington. He comes on a white charger. Mrs. Washington rides in the famous family coach. When the President is seen, the band strikes up "Washington's March." As he dismounts "God Save Great Washington" set to the tune of "God Save the King" is sung. The crowd shouts "Long Live Great Washington!" "Long live the Father of his Country!" Children wave a welcome from the ship "Union" which is entwined with French and American flags. Thirteen young men dressed as shepherds and thirteen young women dressed as shepherdesses come out of the grove and proceed to the "Federal Temple" where the keystone is put in place in honor of the ratification of Rhode Island. The Federal salute of thirteen guns is fired.

SCENE III

HISTORICAL NOTE

As Washington's administration advanced the radicals allowed their sympathies for France, where the course of affairs underwent direful changes daily, to run away with their good sense. The Bastille fell in 1789, the year in which our republic was being established. Louis XVI was beheaded in January, 1793, and Marie Antoinette went to the guillotine in October, 1793. The birthday of the King of France was celebrated in Philadelphia no longer. France, too, would be a republic like the United States. Frenchmen as well as Americans would be free and equal—brothers of one great family. They had helped us to gain our liberties; we must now aid them. The first French republican minister to the United States was Citizen Edmund Charles Genet. He landed at Charleston, S. C., from a French frigate, "L'Ambuscade," in April, 1793. The vessel came up the Delaware on May 2, with the *bonnet rouge* at its topmasts. Genet meanwhile proceeded northward overland, arousing the sympathies of the people along the way. He reached Gray's Ferry on May 16th, where he was welcomed by a crowd of citizens. The city went French mad, and the excitement continued for several years. Mobs of men, women and children, Americans, Frenchmen and West Indians, white, yellow and black, aimed to move Washington, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Robert Morris and the Federalists from the position of neutrality on the subject of French matters in Europe which they had assumed. The scene is a representation of one of several similar civic festivals in the French republican interest in the streets and squares, on the commons and in the pleasure gardens of Philadelphia.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Citizen Edmund Charles Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France.

M. de Ternant, the French Minister Resident under the monarchy.

M. de la Forest, the Consul-general of France.

Their secretaries and attendants.

Citizen Bompard, commanding officer of the "L'Ambuscade," the French frigate, in the harbor, with a party of naval officers and sailors.

David Rittenhouse.

Charles Biddle.

Jonathan D. Sergeant.

P. S. Duponceau.

James Hutchinson.

A. J. Dallas.

Thomas Leiper.

Mathew Carey.

Michael Leib.

Other leading citizens of French sympathies.

A mob of men, women and children in which many French people are seen.

CHORUS

Liberty glorious! in thy name
What crimes are wreaked on human kind!
Equality! what brands of shame,
Forged from thy seal, burn reason blind!
Fraternity, that still should be
The countersign of man to man,
Alas! that men should find in thee
Excuse to thwart God's noblest plan!

The scene is the ground at Centre Square where an obelisk is set up bearing inscriptions which indicate its dedication to liberty. The crowd enters to the music of "Yankee Doodle" which soon changes to "Ca Ira."

Boys and girls take their places around the pedestal. Men walk two and two with oak boughs in their hands; women with flowers which they strew around the pedestal. The crowd displays great animation, the boys and girls dancing, men giving each other the "fraternal embrace," calling each other "Citizen" and shouting "Vive la Republique!" "Live Free or Die!" etc.

The Scene is made gay with the American flag and the French tri-color. Men and women exhibit the tri-colored cockade in their hats and at their breasts. Some wear the red cap of liberty or hold it aloft on pike-staffs. When "Ca Ira"

is finished the orchestra plays "La Carmagnole." Men and women now join hands and dance around liberty trees. One takes off his scarlet liberty cap and tosses it upon the ground; a crowd dances around it. As Genet enters, accompanied by Bompard and the sailors, he is given a wild welcome.

The crowd takes up the refrain and shouts, "Citizen Genet!" "The Republic of France!" "The rights of Man!" A crowd at one side of the field cries, "Long live the Friends of Liberty!" and another at the other side of the field responds, "Long Live the Friends of Liberty!" Fifteen guns boom the Federal salute from the river (Vermont and Kentucky having by this time joined the thirteen States in the Union.) The crowd after a while seizes Genet and he is carried off on their shoulders through the wood towards the river, singing the "Marseillaise."

CHORUS

"Ye sons of France, awake to glory,
Hark! Hark! What myriads bid thee rise.
Your children, wives and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! To arms! ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on! March on! All hearts resolved
On victory or death!"

As the sound dies away in the distance the chords of a stately chant are heard, and the Chorus sings.

CHORUS

Land of a thousand hills,
Land of far rolling plains,
Think of thy destiny, noble, uplifting,—
Think of thy mother's pangs.
Dear land of liberty,
Think of the patriot blood
Shed at thy birthing.
Then shall thy soul abhor
License that murders shame,
Then shall thy vision clear
See what a gulf divides
License from Liberty.

SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

Dream of the days that lent
Sunlight and life to thee.

SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

Hope for the days to come,
Regal, resplendent.

CHORUS

Dream of the days that were,
Hope for the days to come,
Land of a thousand hills,
Dear land of Liberty!

As the last lines are sung the figure of President Washington, mounted as in the last scene, appears at one side of the field. He brings his steed to a full stop and looks toward the river. He is espied by the rear guard of the mob. Many turn, and, running, crowd around him. Recovering their mental aplomb, they cheer him lustily. He rides up the field and moves off to the strains of the "President's March."

EPISODE VII

HISTORICAL NOTE

The establishment of a national feeling was difficult until after a second war with Great Britain. French and English sympathies which had formed a dividing ground for parties for years then made way for a strong native sentiment and for some purely American ideals. Embargoes and non-intercourse acts, outrages upon shipping at sea led in 1812 to open hostilities. Armed vessels went out and came in to the Delaware. The heroes of sea battles were honored by the people. The town of Lewes was bombarded in 1813 and some companies of volunteers under Brigadier General Joseph Bloomfield started south to protect the approaches of the city. The news of the landing of the army, the sack of Washington and the advance upon Baltimore in the next year created the greatest excitement. Able-bodied citizens went out each morning to work upon the redoubts which were planned to guard the southern roads. The militiamen, formed into picturesque companies,—prominent among which was one still in existence at this day, the State Fencibles—went into camp ready for duty at need. At last the unsuccessful bombardment of Fort McHenry and the defeat of the invading army near Baltimore caused great rejoicing and Philadelphia was safe.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

General Edmund Pendleton Gaines.

General Bloomfield.

General Thomas Cadwalader.

General Isaac Worrell.

Colonel Clement C. Biddle.

Stephen Girard.

David Parish, and other citizens.

Messengers.

State Fencibles, Washington Guards, and other militia companies.

A mob of men, women and children.

CHORUS

Once more to arms the country calls,
Once more o'er fertile plain and mountain,
Hark! how the martial summons falls
Athwart the visage of each placid fountain.
Up freemen in your might
For God and for the right
Drive out the foe.

The arena represents a square in the city. The scene is suggested by one of Krimmel's pictures of a Philadelphia crowd at this period. Military companies are marching and there is much commotion. Prominent among these are the newly formed State Fencibles and the Washington Guards, a crack Federalist company. A procession of men with spades and mattocks thrown over their shoulders, and food in knapsacks on their backs, start off for work on the redoubts.

Lord Howe (1725-99)
In National Portrait Gallery, London

Alexander Kabierske
As a British Light Dragoon

Drawing of the Blue Anchor Inn
By Charles H. Stephens

Men at Work on Delaware Block House in the Property Room

The horn of an express is heard. He comes up to the front of the field and shouts, "The British have landed at North Point! They are headed for Baltimore!"

Shouts of derision and defiance. Men seize arms. The militia companies pass off as though going to the war, the women waving their farewells.

In a little while another express rides in on a foaming steed. The people press around him. He shouts, "The British have been defeated at North Point, and their general, Lord Ross, is killed!" Cheers are heard on all sides. "Huzza for the brave Baltimoreans!" "Our city is safe!" etc. An old "seventy-sixer" waves his hands and is followed by a crowd of boys as he goes off to announce the news in other parts of the city. The militia companies again come upon the field bearing the American flag. The bands play the first chords of the "The Star Spangled Banner." The music is taken up by the Chorus:

"Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.

CHORUS—"Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

"Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, 'In God is our trust.'

CHORUS—"And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
While the land of the free is the home of the brave!"

EPISODE VIII

HISTORICAL NOTE

In 1824 Lafayette revisited the United States. He was accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette. He came to Philadelphia late in September and was the recipient of a round of attentions. The survivors of the Revolutionary era were gathered to welcome him. He was met at the end of the Trenton bridge by the military and escorted into the city under arches, amid transparencies, through hurrahing crowds. The First City Troop and the Washington Grays had the prominent places around Lafayette's barouche. Not in many years, if ever, had the city known such a celebration.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

General Lafayette.
George Washington Lafayette.
Governor Shulze.
Judge Richard Peters, of Belmont.
Mayor Watson.
Joseph S. Lewis.
William Rush.
John M. Scott.
Aquila A. Browne.
James Wilmer.
Benjamin Tilghman.
} Members of the Committee of Councils.
John Swift.
Other prominent citizens.
A crowd of men, women and children.
Washington Grays and other military companies.

CHORUS

He comes again as in our direst need
  He came to succor a fast fading cause;
He comes, the witness of a glorious deed
  To meet a people's unrestrained applause,—
To breathe the fragrance of the flower whose seed
  His patriot hands deep planted in our laws,
    Hail to the friend who heard our country's cry,
    Great Lafayette, our Washington's ally!

The scene shows the reception to Lafayette in Philadelphia in 1824. The "Nation's Guest," with Judge Peters, occupies a barouche. His son, George Washington Lafayette, follows in another carriage. They are escorted by troops. On transparencies are seen "A Nation's Welcome to Freedom's Friend," "Welcome to the Nation's Guest," "Yorktown, Monmouth and Brandywine," etc. Lafayette bows his acknowledgments.

In front of the stand Lafayette dismounts and proposes a toast:

"The City of Philadelphia—where American Independence was first proclaimed and where the holy alliance of public order with popular institutions is every day happily demonstrated."

He reenters his carriage and all move off to the strains of a march.

EPILOGUE

HISTORICAL NOTE

The growth of the city was continuous, but in government the people came under 29 separate jurisdictions. The old city lying between the Delaware and the Schuylkill and Vine and South Streets had a population in 1850 of 121,376. The county had 408,762 inhabitants. Where the city ended and the suburbs began could not be determined by the eye. Houses extended in unbroken blocks north of Vine street and south of South street, but the people were politically separate. Included in the county were ten corporations, six boroughs and thirteen townships. The corporations were the old city and the districts of Southwark, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Spring Garden, Penn, Moyamensing, Richmond, West Philadelphia and Belmont; the six boroughs, Germantown, Frankford, Manayunk, Bridesburg, Whitehall and Aramingo; the thirteen townships, Passyunk, Blockley, Kingsessing, Roxborough, Germantown, Bristol, Oxford, Moreland, Byberry, Northern Liberties, Penn, Lower Dublin and Delaware. The evils of divided authority with the rioting fire companies and their ruffianly adherents were at length too great to be borne any longer and in 1854 all the districts, boroughs and townships were consolidated with the city. The city became coterminous with the county and a new era had begun.

The orchestra gives the theme of the psalm to be sung, and the Chorus sings:

CHORUS

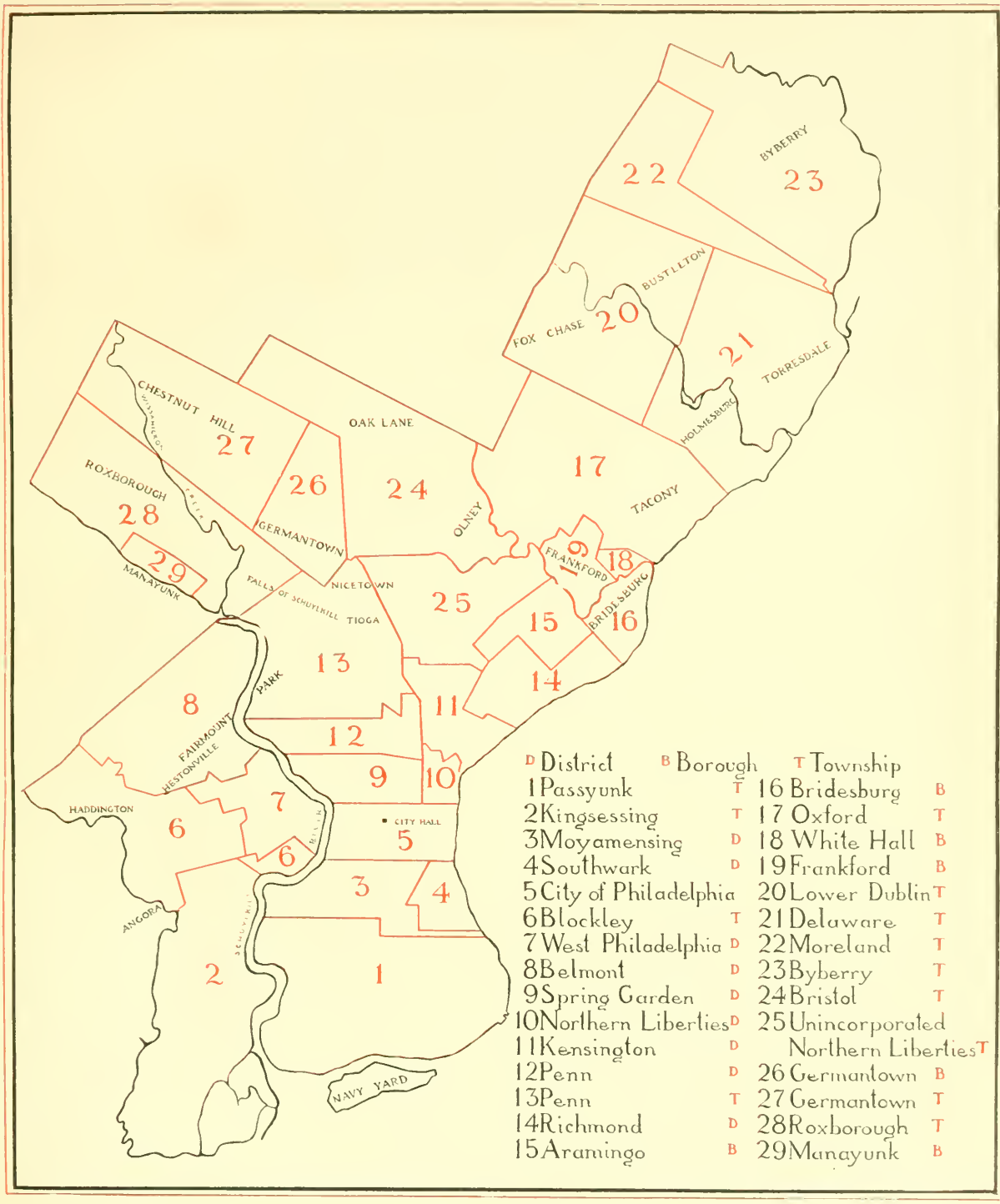
God of our fathers, in whose palm
Lie all the fates of all the years,
Whose voice hath bid the sea be calm
And sealed the founts of all men's tears;
Grant to the city of our love
The greatness that doth spring from Thee,
The civic pride that soars above
The petty strifes of policy:
Give heed to our ascending psalm
And turn to trust our sordid fears,
God of our fathers, in whose palm
Lie all the fates of all the years.

SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

For thou hast bid the sea be calm
And sealed the founts of all men's tears.

SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

And thou wilt hearken to our psalm
And turn to trust our sordid fears.



D District B Borough T Township

1 Passyunk	T	16 Bridesburg	B
2 Kingsessing	T	17 Oxford	T
3 Moyamensing	D	18 White Hall	B
4 Southwark	D	19 Frankford	B
5 City of Philadelphia		20 Lower Dublin	T
6 Blockley	T	21 Delaware	T
7 West Philadelphia	D	22 Moreland	T
8 Belmont	D	23 Byberry	T
9 Spring Garden	D	24 Bristol	T
10 Northern Liberties	D	25 Unincorporated Northern Liberties	T
11 Kensington	D		
12 Penn	D	26 Germantown	B
13 Penn	T	27 Germantown	T
14 Richmond	D	28 Roxborough	T
15 Aramingo	B	29 Manayunk	B

The Old City and the Twenty-Eight Districts, Boroughs and Townships, as They Were Before the Consolidation in 1854

FULL CHORUS

City of regal diadems,
From history claim thy just renown,
And gather up, like scattered gems,
The jewels to stud a flawless crown;
Take to thy breast these daughters fair
Whose being is a part of thee,
While down the aisles of lambent air
Float swelling strains of melody.
Thy onward march no envy stems
Nor any voice thy song can drown,
City of regal diadems
Whose brows support a flawless crown.

SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

For thou hast garnered scattered gems
To glorify thy flawless crown.

SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

And thou shalt wear new diadems
While men shall sing thy just renown.

A herald, mounted on a richly caparisoned horse, rides into the arena from the northwest corner of the field. After a blast on his trumpet, he announces in a loud voice the names of the coming Districts: Spring Garden, the borough of Germantown, Germantown Township, Penn Township, South Penn, Manayunk, Roxborough. He pauses after each name, and the symbolical figure of the district or borough appears.

Similarly another Herald rides in from the northeast corner of the field. He gives a blast on his trumpet, and announces: The District of Northern Liberties, the Township of Northern Liberties, Kensington, Aramingo, White Hall, Lower Dublin, Delaware, Moreland, Byberry, Richmond, Frankford, Bridesburg, Bristol, Oxford. The symbolical figures appear as in the former instance.

A Herald rides in from the southwest corner of the field, and after a trumpet blast announces: West Philadelphia, Belmont, Blockley, Kingsessing. The figures appear as announced.

Again a Herald rides in from the southeast corner of the field, giving a trumpet blast announcing: Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk. The figures appear as announced.

Now a matronly figure is seen. She represents Philadelphia. The several districts form around her.

The figure "Philadelphia" ascends a platform at back, and the several districts are grouped or form a pyramid about her. The national and the city colors are broken out from flag poles at the rear, the bands playing "America."

As this ceases, the Chorus, accompanied by the orchestra, sings:

CHORUS

God of our fathers in whose palm
Lie all the fates of all the years,
Give heed to our ascending psalm
And turn to trust our sordid fears.

SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

For Thou hast bid the sea be calm
And sealed the founts of all men's tears.

SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

And Thou wilt hearken to our psalm
And turn to trust our sordid fears.

CHORUS

City of regal diadems,
From history claim thy just renown,
And gather up, like scattered gems,
The jewels to stud a flawless crown.

SEMI-CHORUS (Remembrance)

Thy onward march no envy stems,
Nor any voice thy song can drown,

SEMI-CHORUS (Aspiration)

City of regal diadems,
Whose brows support a flawless crown.

CHORUS

Give heed to our ascending psalm,
And turn to trust our sordid fears,
God of our fathers in whose palm
Lie all the fates of all the years.

All the performers enter and are given their places upon the field for a grand tableau. One line after another is put into motion, and the performers in procession pass before the grand stand, and off the field. The symbolical figures remain in position while the "March Past" progresses and are the last to leave the scene.

Drawing for the Historical Pageant Poster
By M. L. Blumenthal

MAKERS OF THE PAGEANT

1 Mrs. Margaret McHenry (Photograph by Marceau)
2 Joseph Jackson
3 Mrs. C. M. Broomall (Photograph by Marceau)
4 Charles M. Lefferts
5 John Lucas (Photograph by Evans)

The Constitution of the United States

Scenes in Philadelphia 125 Years Ago

In Philadelphia 125 years ago the Constitution of the United States, long the pride of Americans and the model for the friends of freedom throughout the world, was framed and sent out to the thirteen states. The total impotency of the government organized under the Articles of Confederation demanded the serious attention of the people, if the fruits of the war were to be made valuable. No central government worthy of that name had yet been established. There was as yet only a number of states with more or less common interests. These interests, however, were momentarily in danger of growing unlike and separate. Soon, if something were not done, quarrels would arise among the states and, there being no power over all to guide and compel, they would become the prey of European conquerors. "What may be the final event," Robert Morris wrote, "time only can discover; but the probability is that first divided, then governed, our children may lament in chains the folly of their fathers." What he wished, as he wrote to his friend, Alexander Hamilton, was "a firm, wise, manly system of federal government." This was the hope of the wisest men in Pennsylvania, New England and Virginia. There was need of what the Germans call a Bundesstaat instead of a Staatenbund, a federation instead of a confederation, a strong central government instead of a league of state governments, without a common purpose, or the authority to interpret and express the common resolves. Congress, after it had left the city for Princeton in the summer of 1783, frightened by a few Continental officers who had come to collect their back pay, refused to return. It was in New York when the call was sent out for a convention of delegates from the various states to assemble in Philadelphia in May, 1787, for the purpose of devising some system of federal control.

Few had a suspicion what this system would be, although a number of men of experience in management during the war were determined that it should have more fibre than would have been

acceptable to the very democratic masses whom they represented in the notable conference. On December 30, 1786, the Assembly of Pennsylvania delegated seven of its citizens as its representatives in the convention,—James Wilson, Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll and Thomas Fitzsimmons. Afterward the name of Benjamin Franklin was added to the number. The meeting time was set for May 14th, but it was the 25th day of the month before a quorum (representation from seven states) was at hand in the State House "ready to transact the most important business which it has ever fallen to the lot of any body of public men in America to perform."

General Washington, who was one of the delegates from Virginia, had arrived in the city on the 13th. He was met at some distance down the Southern Road by the City Troop, and escorted to the home of Robert Morris, whose guest he was until the convention adjourned. The event brought to the city such men as Alexander Hamilton, from New York; Rufus King and Elbridge Gerry, from Massachusetts; Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth, from Connecticut; George Read and John Dickinson, from Delaware; James Madison, George Wythe and Edmund Randolph, from Virginia, and John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, his kinsman, Charles Pinckney and Pierce Butler, from South Carolina.

It had been generally agreed beforehand that Washington should preside. Nominated by Robert Morris, in behalf of Pennsylvania, he was unanimously elected. Morris walked upon one side and John Rutledge, of South Carolina, on the other, to conduct him to the chair. Major William Jackson was elected secretary. Surprisingly little zeal was manifested for the work in hand except on the part of a few men. Recent researches show that there were in all 73 appointments to the convention, but a considerable number did not exert themselves to attend. The delegates did not even put themselves to the trouble to acknowledge the honor which the states had done them by making them members of the distinguished body. Only 55 ever put in an appearance. New Hampshire's delegates did not arrive until late in July and Rhode Island had none present at any time. Of the fifty-five who attended the sessions and participated in the prolonged discussions, two from New York withdrew from the body before its work was done, three refused to sign

the instrument and eleven absented themselves from the meeting when they should have been present to append their names. Only thirty-nine gave it their signatures, Pennsylvania contributing eight and Delaware five, their entire delegations. These two states were alone in giving the scheme of government which was proposed their unanimous support, and were the strength of the Federal movement. Alexander Hamilton stood by himself in New York. Massachusetts contributed only two signatures and Virginia but three, Washington, John Blair, and that man who next to Hamilton and perhaps Wilson, had been the most useful member of the convention, James Madison.

Many delegates had plans which they presented to the convention and defended with ability. The writings of a number of men outside the body, including John Adams's masterly work on Constitutions were carefully pondered. The claims that have been made for Pelatiah Webster, at that time a Philadelphia merchant, as the author of the main features of the Constitution require consideration. He had written a pamphlet entitled, "A Dissertation on the Political Union and the Constitution of the Thirteen United States of America." It was published February 16th, 1783. Like the numerous other pamphlets of the same author, it appeared anonymously, but was included in his collected writings in 1791. It is a most thoughtful essay, and a masterpiece of lucidity. As Mr. Webster, who was a man of wealth, was accustomed to distribute his pamphlets to those whom he believed would be interested in them, it seems fair to suppose that nearly if not all the members of Congress received copies. As many of the suggestions, demonstrated with care and in an entertaining manner, were included in the Constitution by its framers, the claim that Mr. Webster is entitled to some share of the honor attending the success of the convention is not unreasonable.

The frame of government proposed by the delegates was adopted on September 17th, and the members adjourned by no means certain that their labors would meet with the acceptance of the nine states, which must approve before it could be carried into effect. Washington had been a powerful force to bring about harmony of feeling in the convention, and his advice was destined to exert an important

influence in the states to which the discussions were at once transferred. He was the first character in America. His reputation was unsullied by that criticism which would be launched against him when party bitternesses arose. On September 18th he set out in his chariot for Mount Vernon, parting from his friends, Robert and Gouverneur Morris, at Gray's Ferry, and reached home four days later, on Saturday evening, September 22d, "about sunset, after an absence of four months and fourteen days."

The departure of the delegates from Philadelphia was the signal for such political excitement as the city had not lately, if ever, known. The sessions of the convention had been secret, and no one outside of the hall had an inkling of what the result would be. Until the finished instrument was published its character was quite unknown. That it would be unsatisfactory to many was foreseen; that its approval by a sufficient number of states to secure its adoption could be secured was doubtful. Pennsylvania and Delaware having had so prominent a part in the work of the body were expected to act quickly and Delaware did so, with a unanimity for which she may long feel proud, on December 7th, 1787—in less than three months after the convention had adjourned. Pennsylvania followed on December 12th, but not without a violent party struggle. The state had long been the front and center of the French democracy, and their leaders at once detected in the proposed Constitution of the Union the gravest danger to popular liberty. They foresaw that the indorsement of any such principles of government as Hamilton and the Federalists had made to prevail in the Constitution would be fatal to those ideas which they had nursed like fanatics for more than ten years, and they were determined to accomplish its defeat. If checks and balances, separate executive, judicial and legislative departments and a bicameral legislature with a house of lords, under the disguise of a senate, were to be made the pattern for America, and Montesquieu was to be made to triumph over Rousseau, ruin was at hand for the French democrats.

But if this party had wished to defeat a proper system of Federal government it should have moved earlier and prevented the sending to the convention of such men as James Wilson, Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris and George Clymer. Aided by George Washington, Hamilton, Madison and John Dickinson, they were to

all intents and purposes the authors of the instrument and the opposition would need to be very active to circumvent men of so much power and intelligence.

The Federalists were overwhelmingly triumphant in the city in the election of members to the convention called to ratify the Constitution. Their five candidates were James Wilson, Thomas McKean, Benjamin Rush, George Latimer and Hilary Baker. The average majority for the Constitution was about ten to one.

The Pennsylvania convention was a body of sixty-nine delegates and it organized with Frederick A. Muhlenberg, one of the distinguished sons of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, of the Lutheran church at the Trappe, as its presiding officer. The battle was sharp but brief. The Anti-Federalists were greatly outvoted. On December 12th the question of ratification came before the delegates, and forty-six were favorable and twenty-three unfavorable to a "more perfect union" under the Constitution.

The counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton, Chester, York and Lancaster (excepting one vote) gave their solid support to the city in the affirmative. Berks, Dauphin, Cumberland, Bedford, Fayette and Westmoreland, full of the wild spirit of the frontier to which the French theories had now spread, cast nineteen of the twenty-three negative votes. The next day, on December 13th, the members of the convention marched from the State House to the old court house, at Second and Market streets, where the act was solemnly proclaimed to the people. Guns were fired and bells were rung. There was a dinner at one of the taverns and much mutual congratulation.

New Jersey's ratification came only one day later, on December 13th. Georgia followed on January 2d, 1788, Connecticut on January 9th, Massachusetts on February 6th, Maryland on April 26th, South Carolina on May 23d, and then on June 21st, 1788, New Hampshire approved, the honor hers of being the ninth state and of making the Constitution effective. Virginia did not accede until June 25th, after a stubborn battle; New York not until July 26th. North Carolina gave her assent on November 21, 1789, and Rhode Island, the thirteenth state, on May 29, 1790.

A number of leading Philadelphians had determined that when the ninth state had ratified the Constitution they would organize a

pageant. The news of the action of New Hampshire, in 1788, led to immediate preparation and the celebration was set for July 4th. The chairman of the committee of arrangements was Francis Hopkinson, and a very remarkable demonstration ensued.

The machinery must now be put in motion for the establishment of the government, and as Congress had been in session in New York since 1785, that city became the scene of the inaugural ceremonies. The Anti-Federalists were still active in Pennsylvania, and resolved upon measures looking to the amendment of the Constitution in the interest of larger rights for the states and more direct popular participation in the government. They also put forth strenuous efforts to send men of their party to Congress and to the electoral college to choose a president and a vice-president of the United States. In neither movement did they succeed. Thomas Fitzsimmons and George Clymer were elected to Congress from the city and county. The successful candidates outside Philadelphia were Federalists also. The Federal electoral ticket, headed by James Wilson, swept the state. Pennsylvania's ten votes were given for George Washington for president, while eight were bestowed upon John Adams and two upon John Hancock for vice president.

The date of the meeting of the first Congress was set for the first Monday in March (March 4), 1789, but the members came into New York slowly. Washington started north on April 16th. As he neared Philadelphia, he was met by a large concourse of troopers and mounted citizens. His reception at Gray's Ferry was triumphal and he pursued his way amid unexampled enthusiasm to New York, where he was inducted into office. There the capital remained until the next year. In December, 1790, the President and Congress came to Philadelphia, and for ten years this city was again the center of political interest in the Union. Here hostile forces met, here the experiment of government under the new Constitution was tried, here the Federal strength was felt and made known. After a place had been hewn out of the forests on the Potomac for the public buildings of the young nation, the agents and symbols of our central administration were transferred to the District of Columbia. Philadelphia, which had been the capital of the United States in the eighteenth century with the opening of the nineteenth century, surrendered this position to the new city of Washington.

Drawing for Souvenir Post Card
By Ethel Franklin Betts Bains

The House in which Washington resided while he was President, on High, now Market, Street. Robert Morris's home stands at the right at the corner of Sixth Street

An old Philadelphia Pageant. Procession of Victuallers in 1821

Philadelphia in the War of 1812

The second war with England, toward which the country had been gravitating for many years, was brought very closely home to Philadelphians by reason of their important shipping interests. Large sums of money were invested in, and a considerable portion of the population was directly or indirectly sustained by oversea commerce. It was to be a war on the ocean, directed against international trade, and much of the weight of the conflict fell upon the most populous, the wealthiest, and in other ways the leading city in America. The various embargoes of England and France during the period of the Napoleonic wars, the general invasion of the rights of neutral powers, and the impressment of their seamen by the belligerents, led to a feeling of great resentment in the United States. For years the English and French parties in this country had been conducting a savage warfare upon each other, and while the outrages of either power upon American shipping were now sufficiently great to warrant a declaration of hostilities against it, those of England seemed the greater and appealed more strongly for redress at the hands of the administration and the people. On June 28, 1807, the news reached Philadelphia of the British "Leopard" firing its guns on the American frigate "Chesapeake" five days before, outside the Virginia Capes. Several men were killed and wounded, and some sailors, said to be deserters from the British service, were carried off. The excitement was intense, and war seemed immediately at hand. A meeting in the State House yard was called for July 1st. Matthew Lawler presided while Joseph Hopkinson served as secretary. Dr. Leib offered the resolutions. The old militia companies were hastily mobilized, and new ones were formed. At the Cock and Lion, the Harp and Eagle, the Sorrel Horse, and other taverns, men gathered together to offer their services for the defence of the city and the state. Companies were formed into brigades under Brigadier-Generals Michael Bright and Michael Leib. John Barker, who supplanted John Shee as Major-General, had command over all, and issued a ringing address:

"Fly to your arms, my young soldiers! Justice is your path. Let prudence be your guide, mercy your watchword, and the Omnipotent Generalissimo that led your fathers through a long and cruel war will take charge of you and lead you to conquest and honor."

As provoking as were the restrictions upon trade, chargeable to England and France, the shipping interests were still more aggrieved when this government began to retaliate with its embargoes and non-intercourse acts. The ship owners were nearly all Federalists and shared the resentment against Jefferson and the Republican party for their course in regard to Great Britain, which found more violent expression in New England, and there at length led to the Hartford Convention. The sailors, too, were in great discontent because of a lack of employment, and assembled idly and at times riotously upon the wharves.

There had been a large Irish immigration during the past few years, as was evidenced by the number and prominence of Irish names in the city, and the anti-English feeling was increased by elements introduced into the population from this source. At one meeting, a body of these foreign advocates of war, carpeted the platform with a British flag and their speakers had the joy of trampling it under their feet as they uttered their denunciations of England. Only another spark was needed to set the country on fire, and that was provided by the affair between the American frigate "President" and the British sloop-of-war "Little Belt", off Cape Henry in May, 1811. In the autumn a war party, with Henry Clay at its head, took charge of affairs at Washington, and led the nation into hostilities with Great Britain. The militia continued to drill and engage in sham fights, but the declaration of war in June, 1812, really found the city, as well as the nation at large, ill prepared for the contest. Colonel Winfield Scott came to Philadelphia to raise a regiment for the regular service, pitching his camp west of the Schuylkill River, near the Upper Ferry, soon departing with the men for Canada. David Moffat and other bold merchants and sea captains, fitted out privateers and the sailors who had been idle under the embargoes entered a service which called them to rich returns. Moffat "scoured the coast of Great Britain to her great annoyance and loss by his frequent captures of her merchant ships."

His best vessel was the "Rattlesnake". Prizes soon began to come into port.

When the ice broke up in the Delaware River in the spring of 1813, the Philadelphians found that they were entirely shut off from the sea. A British squadron, under Sir John Beresford, had placed itself at the Capes and blockaded the bay. This made the war seem very real and near to the people of the city, and they were at once brought to a realization of their undefended position. At Fort Mifflin, which had been put into some kind of order at the outbreak of the war, there were but thirteen or fourteen invalids; all the rest of the garrison had left with Winfield Scott the year before. What the British intended to do, no one quite knew, and the fear that they might sail up the river and bombard the city was never out of the people's minds. What was very well known was that they were asking for water, bullocks, and various kinds of provisions from the inhabitants of Lewes, and threatening to fire upon the town if their demands were not complied with promptly. Small craft were being captured, scuttled and burned, and in March, 1813, the "Montesquieu" of Stephen Girard, with a fine cargo from China, was seized. This vessel had left Philadelphia a few days before Christmas, 1810, for Valparaiso, and had gone on to Canton, where she arrived on February 19, 1812. In the following November she had set sail from that place on her return to Philadelphia, with a cargo valued at $164,744. The ship itself was worth from $15,000 to $20,000. Girard's captain had no inkling of the blockade, or indeed of the war. The old mariner knew what added value the goods would have at this time, if he could secure them, and he sent to Sir John Beresford an offer of $180,000 if the captors would release his property. This plan was agreed to and the ransom money was paid in coin. As usual, Girard's judgment was right. He succeeded in selling the cargo of the "Montesquieu" for $488,655.

On April 6th the British opened their guns upon the town of Lewes, to which militiamen had been hurried from all directions, and kept up the bombardment for twenty-two hours. The injury, however, was very trifling, and the performance resulted chiefly in fright. Some companies of volunteers were sent south while this excitement lasted, but they saw no active military service. Brigadier-General Joseph Bloomfield was in command over this district, and established

a camp, which bore his name, near the village of Staunton on the Baltimore road. New Castle on the Delaware was only six miles away and the Head of Elk, which led to the waters of the Chesapeake, but seventeen miles. Three or four hundred Philadelphia volunteers, aided by some troops from Delaware, comprised the entire force, which continued to reconnoiter the ground for several weeks. The camp was moved two or three times, and on July 26, 1813, was broken up, the companies entering Philadelphia again on the afternoon of the succeeding day. They were given a meal at "Woodlands" and escorted with honor into the city, to be dismissed in front of the State House. The excitement now somewhat abated.

It was a difficult matter to make any proper arrangements for defence because of the violence of party feeling. The Federalists, who were in control in Select Council, declared that the war was unnecessary and one not to be supported on that account. Common Council, which was Republican, was powerless without the coöperation of the other body. Stung into action by the indignities which the national name was compelled to suffer on land and sea at the hands of the enemy, and by a crystallization of public sentiment, practical measures were finally resolved upon. A squadron of armed galleys was set afloat upon the river. While this was not a formidable fleet, at no time numbering more than nineteen gunboats, six barges and two block sloops, it could have offered some resistance, perhaps, to the progress of a hostile invasion, such as that which was aimed at Washington City in 1814. That outrage at once warmed the people's blood. On August 25th news came to Philadelphia of the battle of Bladensburg, and the burning of the Capitol. The city was "in the greatest agitation." The Federalists were aroused at last. Was Philadelphia safe against the small number of British soldiers who had visited so much humiliation upon the nation at Washington? The army might be in Baltimore in a few days; in a few days more in Philadelphia, the old capital and the principal city of the republic.

A town meeting called for the State House yard for the next day brought out citizens of all ages, classes and parties. Thomas McKean, now eighty years old, presided. "This is not a time for speaking," he said, "but a time for action." Joseph Reed, the son of the Joseph Reed of Revolutionary times, was the secretary. A

committee of defence was appointed, headed by Charles Biddle. The names upon it included Jared Ingersoll, John Sergeant, Thomas Leiper, George Lattimer, Thomas Cadwalader, General John Steele, General John Barker, Mayor John Geyer, Manuel Eyre, Michael Leib, Condy Raguet, Jonathan Williams, John Barclay and John Naglee. They organized at once, and appointed four persons for each of the fourteen wards of the city, twenty-one for the districts of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township, and twenty-six for Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk. It was the duty of these committeemen to urge the able-bodied men of their respective neighborhoods to enroll themselves in military companies for the city's defence. Signals of alarm were agreed upon. At six guns fired in succession at Fort Mifflin, at the Navy Yard, or at the Arsenal, drums would beat to arms and all the soldiers of every kind would rendezvous in Broad Street. The people were in fright, and many left for the interior with their money and goods. Stephen Girard engaged ten Conestoga wagons to take away a quantity of silver, silks and nankeens, to Reading. He entrusted this caravan to the care of a young apprentice, William Wagner, remembered as the founder of the Wagner Free Institute of Science.

Plans were laid to impede the progress of the enemy, if news were received of his march toward the city. All horses, cattle and vehicles were to be driven into the interior, out of reach, so that no facilities of transportation should be left to the invaders. Provisions of all kinds were to be removed or destroyed. The lower box and the spear in every pump were to be taken out so that the wells could not be drawn upon for water. Passes in the roads were to be stopped by felling trees and throwing them across the way. An "indispensable wheel" was to be taken from every mill on the probable route of march. While these measures promised a rather puerile resistance, they seemed to be the best which the ingenuity of the people, with their limited means, could devise.

A number of forts and other works of defence were hastily thrown up on the western side of the city—at Gray's Ferry; at a place near "Woodlands," named "Fort Hamilton," in honor of the Hamiltons who interested themselves in the undertaking; in a situation commanding the Lancaster pike; and on the south side of the hill called Fairmount. An effort was made to command all of the

southern roads. These fortifications were planned by Colonel I. Fonciu, a French officer resident in the city, and other competent engineers, and the work was done by the citizens in turn. The members of various trades and other organizations contributed their services gratuitously for one day. There were parties composed of 400 victualers, 300 hatters and brickmakers, the crew of the privateer "Washington," 300 cordwainers, 500 "friendly aliens," 510 Free Masons, 2200 "sons of Erin, citizens of the United States," 650 colored men, 540 men from the German societies. Silversmiths, artists, doctors, lawyers, took up the pick and spade. In all, 15,000 persons worked upon the forts for one day each. Many who could not assist with their own hands, gave money to forward the end in view. Every morning between five and six o'clock, from September 3d to October 1st, a crowd of these volunteers with their food in knapsacks and handkerchiefs, left the city and trudged out to the scene of their labors. As a rule, each party had its fife and drum. A Scotchman named James McAlpin, dressed as a Highlander, played on the bagpipes, as he led some thirty other Scots, each with a spade, out Market street to the redoubts. Grog was generously dealt out, and for many the service was a grand frolic.

Others gave a care to the better defence of the Delaware. The most important undertaking in this direction was the fortification of the Pea Patch, a shoal on which the reeds nodded in the tide some distance below New Castle. Great activity was manifested at the Arsenal on the Gray's Ferry road, and the city was scoured for cannon, muskets, powder and balls, uniforms and other military material.

General Bloomfield, who was still the military commander in Philadelphia and its neighborhood, took charge of the volunteers. Large bodies of them were drilled in the State House yard and in the Southeast Square. Several hundred were encamped beyond the Schuylkill near the line of the Lancaster pike. All the old companies and several new ones were formed into one body, known as the "Advance Light Brigade." Now, as before, the value of Du-Pont's powder works near Wilmington as booty for the enemy was well understood. Both the Delaware and the Chesapeake approaches to the city were to be guarded. With all these ends in mind, General Bloomfield determined to establish a camp at Kennett Square, in

southern Chester County. This place was only about thirteen miles from Wilmington and within easy reach of the Elk River. The First City Troop proceeded to Mount Bull, a height overlooking the Chesapeake, and formed a chain of videttes extending to the camp and on up to Philadelphia. They thus performed the most useful sentry and scouting service.

The camp at Kennett Square was named Camp Bloomfield. Here was assembled the Franklin Flying Artillery, Richard Bache, captain; the Independent Artillerists, the Junior Artillerists, the Northern Liberty Artillerists, the Washington Guards, an organization of Federalists, handsomely uniformed and well drilled; the Independent Blues, Peter A. Browne, captain; the Union Guards and other organizations, with names long ago forgotten. Only one do we know to-day, and this was the third company of the "First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry," as it was called for this service, the State Fencibles, and its captain, Clement C. Biddle became the colonel of the regiment. When he was advanced to this post, the company passed under the immediate command of Hartman Kuhn, numbering such young men in its ranks as Henry C. Carey, James Page, Isaac W. Norris, Charles V. Hagner, Richard Willing, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Samuel P. Wetherill, Thomas Dunlap, Charles Grice, Henry J. Biddle, James Barclay, William L. Sonntag, Jr., and Joseph B. McKean. The company had been formed on May 26, 1813, and it is still in existence after a continuous history of nearly one hundred years. The State Fencibles were the first to leave the city for the new camp. General Thomas Cadwalader commanded the brigade, while John Hare Powel was brigade-major, and Richard McCall and John G. Biddle aides-de-camp. The volunteers were reinforced by some companies of regulars, and they were in this situation under these officers when the news came of the landing on September 12th, at North Point, only twelve miles away from Baltimore, of the transports, laden with the troops which had so lately devastated Washington. Their object now was the destruction of the city on the Chesapeake.

The word was soon passed to Philadelphia where men wrought themselves into the greatest excitement. It reached its height around the post office which at this time was situated in a building in Third street above Chestnut, later converted into the well-known

Judd's Hotel. Crowds of men and women, the old and the young, met here to glean the latest news, and to discuss the military outlook. On September 12th the British General Ross had been killed, but the American militiamen were routed by the seasoned regulars of the enemy who pushed on toward Baltimore. They found their way obstructed and it was evening of the next day before they reached the guarded height surrounding the city. The ships bombarded Fort McHenry, and the other works in the river without avail for twenty-five hours. The land forces attempted some scaling operations, but at length firing ceased and on the morning of the 14th it was discovered that the British had returned to their boats. One who was present on the 15th, when Philadelphia received the grateful tidings, says:

"Upon reaching the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, which was accomplished with considerable difficulty, as the streets were packed with men, women and children, we heard the horn of the express rider. Down Chestnut he came at a full gallop, the crowd opening right and left. He pulled up at the corner and after a pause of a few moments, during which an awful silence reigned, and nothing was heard but the quick and heavy breathing of the horse and rider, he cried out in as loud a tone of voice as he could command. 'The d—d British have been defeated at North Point and their general, Lord Ross, is killed;' and then such a fierce cry of triumph, such cheers I have never heard equalled since that memorable night. The streets were packed in every direction, * * * The cry of 'Huzza for the brave Baltimoreans! Our city is safe!' was taken up by the immense throng and echoed far and wide."

Another with memories of this time wrote of the shouting and hurrahing, the clapping of hands and the throwing up of hats and caps when the news came in: "All the way from Third and Market down to Dock, around to the Merchant's Coffee House, Second and Walnut streets, and along Chestnut up to the State House there was one constant blaze of excitement. One old fellow, a jolly old landlord of a noted hotel down town, was so full of joy that he pulled off his coat and hat at Third and Chestnut streets and hurrahed until he came to South street. His excitement raised a crowd which he addressed lustily. Others took the fever and it

spread rapidly in all the southern districts; so in the north it was spread in the same way by other old 'seventy-sixers.' "

The excitement grew less, but despite their repulse at Baltimore there was still no assurance that the British might not yet appear in the Delaware. The Committee of Defence urged the Secretary of War to send them a commander of the first rank, either General Winfield Scott or General Edmund Pendleton Gaines. Scott, since he had left the city for the northern frontier, had made a great name for himself. At the battle of Lundy's Lane, late in July, he had had two horses shot from under him. He was wounded in the side and later in the day was shot through the shoulder. After lying for a month in New York State, he was able to come to Philadelphia to receive treatment from Dr. Physick. He arrived by way of Princeton in September, and was escorted into town with much ceremony, later to be dined at Renshaw's new Mansion House Hotel at Eleventh and Market streets. He was already so far advanced toward recovery that he was urged to take command in this district. But the plan must be abandoned, and General Gaines early in October established his headquarters in the city.

The Philadelphia troops at Kennett Square moved their ground on September 17, and drew nearer to Wilmington. Two camps, called Camp Brandywine and Camp Du Pont, were successively established in the neighborhood. The men remained in the field through the cold rains of November, but reached home again early in the afternoon of Friday, December 2d. The cavalry and infantry companies which had stayed in town met the returning soldiers west of the Schuylkill, and they together entered the city by way of the Market street bridge. At Eleventh and Market streets General Gaines reviewed the men from his headquarters, and they passed to the State House, where they were mustererd out of duty, the heroes of a bloodless campaign.

During the progress of the war many of its revered figures came to Philadelphia, and they were shown those attentions for which the city had long been famous. As the principal commercial and financial centre of the republic, its literary and publishing centre, the seat of the best hotels, some of the finest American homes and the most interesting society—still controlled as it was

by the memories of the brilliant days when it had been the capital of the United States—it held its predominant place in the view of visitors. Foreigners who had not seen the city had not seen the country at all. Americans who did not visit it from time to time could be accounted little traveled men and women. It was on the high road between North and South; it was the principal outfitting station and entrepot for the West.

The city which had so many interests allying it with the sea sent a number of young men into the naval service, and their achievements awakened a deep feeling of pride. There were at hand swords, pieces of plate, silverware, dinners and votes of thanks for its gallant sons. Other heroes of the war who visited the city were as hospitably welcomed.

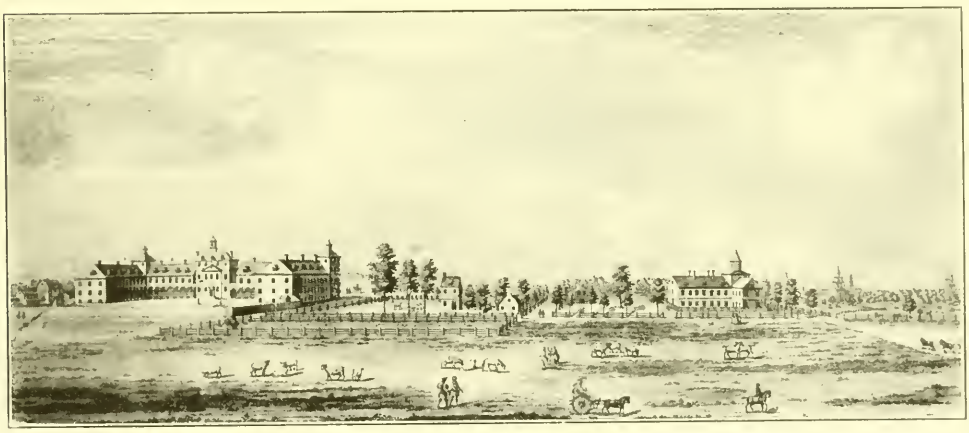
The spirit of celebration reached its height on the receipt of the news of General Jackson's signal victory at New Orleans. The battle was fought on January 8th, but word of it was not received in Philadelphia until the 5th of February. Then the ships in the harbor fired salutes and flung their colors to the breeze. The streets were filled with huzzaing people. A week later news came of the signing of the treaty of peace. Mayor Wharton suggested a general illumination of the city on the evening of February 15th. The Schuylkill bridges were lighted; Paul Beck's shot tower, on the Schuylkill river near the foot of Arch street, rose up into the night "like a pillar of fire, the top being crowned with one hundred and sixty lamps." Illuminated arches were thrown over Eighth street at Callowhill, Market and Locust streets. Peale's Museum at the State House, the Chestnut Street Theatre, the Masonic Hall, the office of Poulson's Advertiser, the house at the northeast corner of Ninth and Market streets of Jacob Gerard Koch, the merchant who in 1812 had offered to build a ship of war for the government at his own expense, and many other private residences, were brilliantly lighted and decorated. Jackson's name was in every mouth. A ball was given in his honor in May at the Vauxhall Garden, a new place of amusement at the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut streets. He was toasted at the dinners on the Fourth of July, and prominently mentioned for the Presidency.

The city played a more important, if less picturesque, part in the war through its large financial operations in behalf of the gov-

ernment whose credit at this time was sorely impaired. Stephen Girard, the old French merchant and mariner, who had become one of the wealthiest men in the Union, purchased a lot of bonds from the Secretary of the Treasury when the need was great, as did John Jacob Astor and Jacob Barker, of New York, the latter a warm patriot whose family has now for long been a part and parcel of the population of Philadelphia.

Another who gave the country financial aid in this grave time was David Parish, of Philadelphia, for several years a notable figure in American finance. He had come here from Antwerp in 1805 as the agent of Hope and Company to direct one of the gigantic financial operations which marked the Napoleonic wars. He lived at one time in the handsome McCall mansion on Second street, and later at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, facing Washington Square. Famous men enjoyed the hospitality of this sumptuous home. He was able and willing to lend his own credit and that of some leading financiers with whom he had connections in Europe, and the city bore an honorable part in the business of making it possible for a country poorly prepared for war to drive the invaders back into their ships. For a second time a triumph over Great Britain had been won. The government which had been proclaimed in 1776, which had been established in 1787 and the few years following that eventful date, was now entrenched in the hearts of its own people and confirmed in its place in the great international family of states.

A view of Philadelphia from the Delaware River in 1753



Bettering House and Pennsylvania Hospital (at the right) on Spruce Street before the Revolution

Drawing for Souvenir Post Card
By Mrs. Henry Wireman

"Belmont"—The Pageant Field in History

"Belmont," once the country seat of Richard Peters, who was long a Judge in the United States District Court, and the host of many of the celebrities from Europe who visited Philadelphia, then the capital city of the nation, as well as the foremost men in our own history, stands on the highest ground in West Fairmount Park. The elevation above tidewater at this point is 200 feet.

William Peters, the father of Judge Peters, and brother of the Rev. Dr. Richard Peters, the rector of Christ Church, is believed to have come to this country from England about the year 1740. The exact year does not appear to be accurately known. The tract long distinguished as "Belmont," however, was purchased by William Peters from Ruth Jones, widow of Daniel Jones, in July, 1742. The new owner of the property seems to have erected a small stone house soon after that year, for his son, Judge Richard Peters, was born there in June, 1744. The estate to which the new owner gave the name of "Belmont," evidently with remembrance of the seat of Bassanie's Portia, in "The Merchant of Venice," contained 220 acres, and included the island in the Schuylkill River, still known as Peters' Island.

The situation was one of the finest in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. At that date it was within the jurisdiction of Blockley Township, and it extended from the borders of the "Lansdowne" estate on the south to what in recent years has been known as "Chamounix," the Johnson property, both now parts of Fairmount Park. The Peters estate was increased by further purchases until in the year 1801 it contained 282 acres, and extended back to George's Hill. Its main road was connected with Ford Road, later called Monument Road.

Just before the Revolution, William Peters retired to England, where he remained until his death. During those years of anxiety and struggle, his son, Richard, successfully managed the great property, and in 1786, we find William Peters and his wife conveying the title of the estate to Richard, "in recompense for the long and dutiful

and faithful service rendered by their said son in the conduct and management of the estate and affairs of him, the said Richard Peters, for the period of nineteen years past; with the intent also that the said family-seat shall remain in the family and name of him, the said William Peters, and also in consideration of 724 pounds, 13s. 9d."

To the original small stone house, a rather magnificent mansion was later added, but whether by William Peters or by his son has not been satisfactorily determined. Even this mansion has been largely effaced, though many traces of its old glory remain.

Probably no seat in America during the closing years of the eighteenth century entertained so many of the great men of the time. The family was one of wealth, and it was not wealth acquired in this country. William Peters, the original owner, was for a time secretary of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania; certainly he was acting in that capacity in the year 1755. The following year we find him military secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Robert Hunter Morris. In 1757, he accompanied Governor Denny to negotiate the Indian Treaty at Easton. He was variously connected with the Provincial Government until the dawn of the Revolution, to which, while he took no active part, he was known to have been opposed.

His son, Richard, who had been educated in the college of Philadelphia, later the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1761, was wholly American. At the first alarm he was with the patriots. He became secretary of the Board of War, which position he held throughout the Revolution, or until February, 1781, when under the Articles of Confederation, he was elected Secretary of War of the United States, which office he held until October of the same year, when he was succeeded by General Lincoln.

Richard Peters was one of the small group of scholars to be found in this country in his time. He was a good Latin and Greek man and was acquainted with both French and German. After the war, he made a visit to England and successfully represented the condition of the American congregations of the Church of England. It was under an arrangement which he made while there that William White was ordained a bishop at Lambeth in 1787.

On his return to his native country Richard Peters was elected to the Assembly, and served as speaker of that body for two terms. On the organization of the new government under the Constitution,

President Washington appointed him one of the judges of the District Court in Pennsylvania.

But it was the social side of Judge Peters which is most interesting and for which he is best recalled. He is said to have had an unrivalled wit, which was the delight of his friends.

Washington was a frequent visitor to "Belmont." On one occasion, just before he retired from the presidency, he planted a fine walnut tree on the place. Many years later Lafayette also planted a tree. Both grew to splendid maturity and flourished for many years. A list of the famous men of the Revolution and the great travellers from Europe who visited "the tasty little box," in "the most enchanting spot that Nature can embellish," as the Marquis of Chastellux described the mansion in 1780, would be a very long one. No guest of note failed to drive out from the city to visit Judge Peters at "Belmont."

The estate after his death in 1828 remained in the possession of his family, but, when the Columbia Railroad was built in 1832, the quiet of the country-seat was disturbed by the operations of the Inclined Plane. In 1867, when Fairmount Park was enlarged, "Belmont" was acquired for public use, together with the large tracts adjoining—"Lansdowne," "Sweet Brier," etc. The old mansion, remodelled to some extent, was converted into a restaurant, and this it has since remained. In 1876, during the great Centennial Exposition, the pageant field served as the site of the Agricultural Building. To Belmont Station at the foot of the field at the river side crowds of people came daily to visit the great international festival in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

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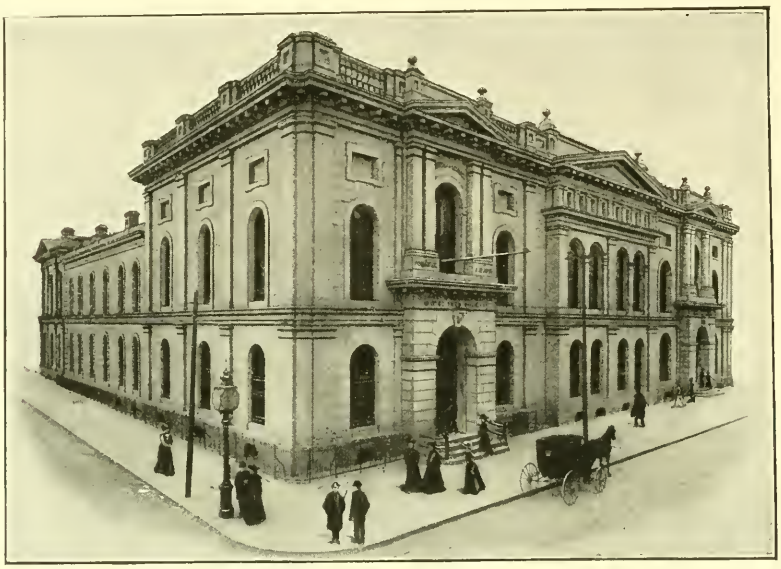

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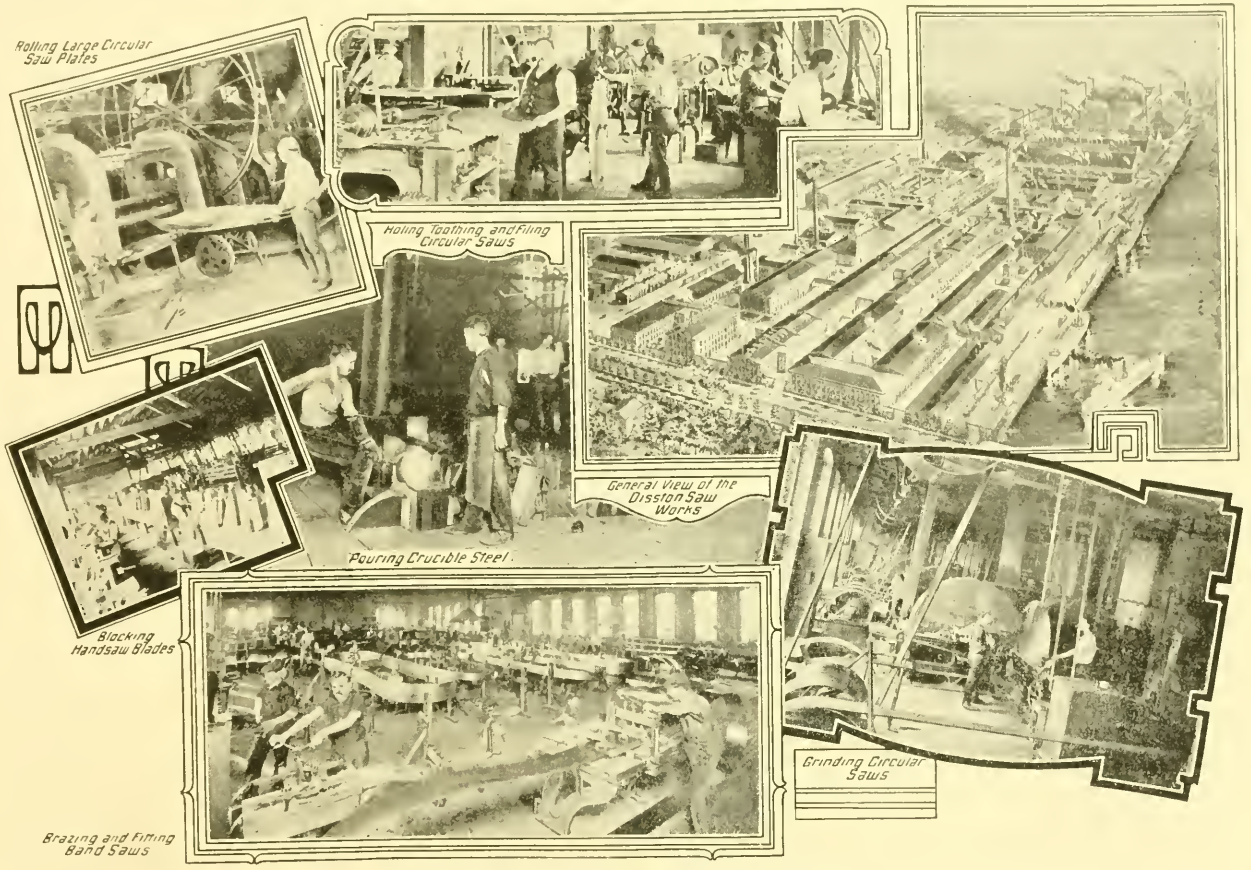

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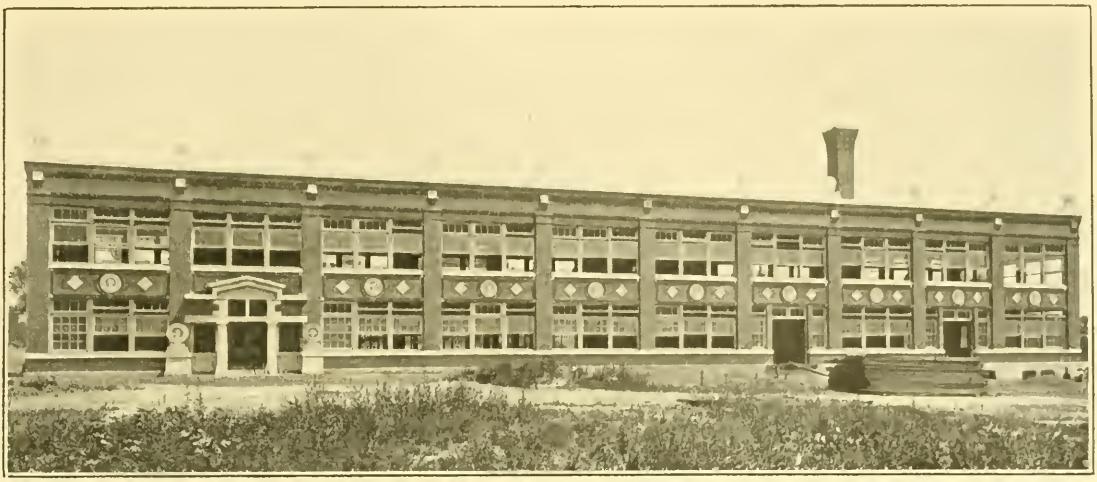

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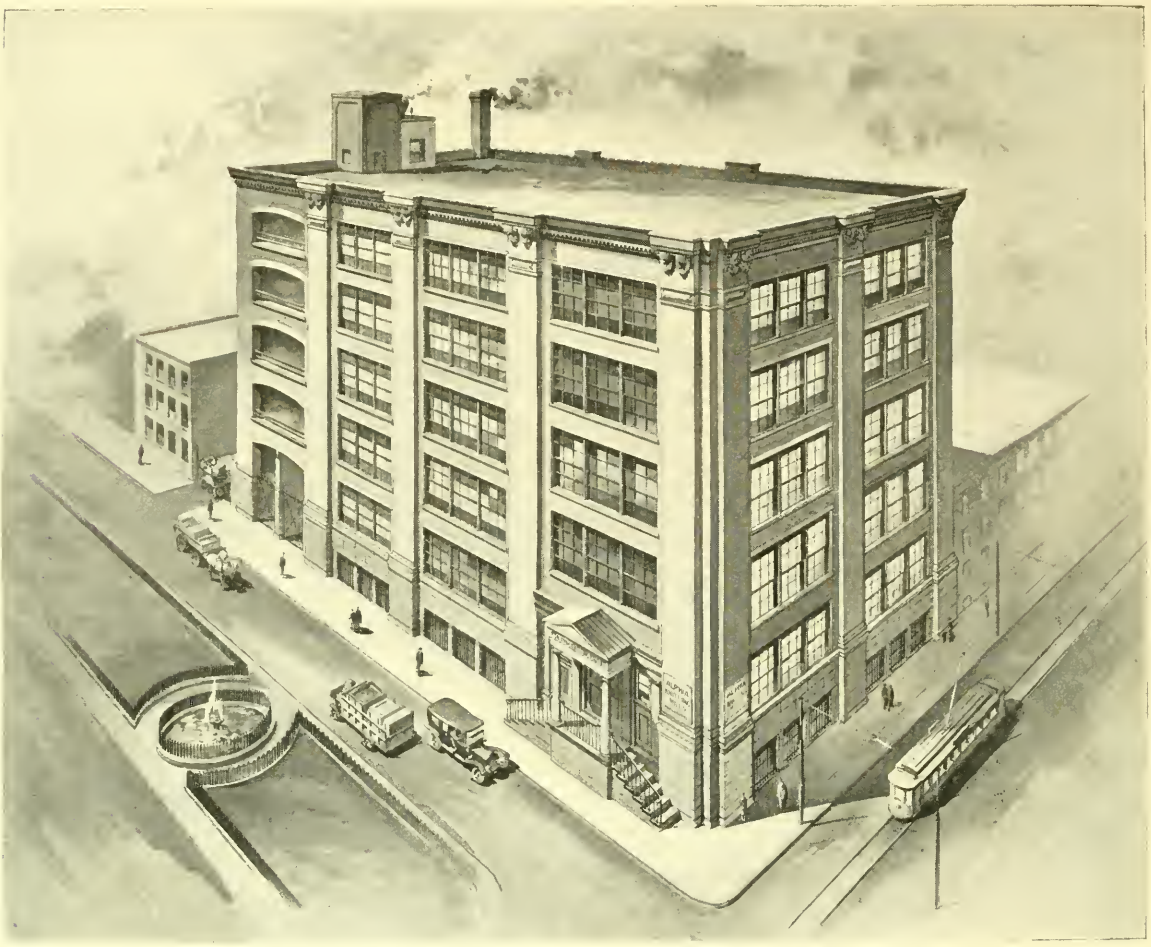

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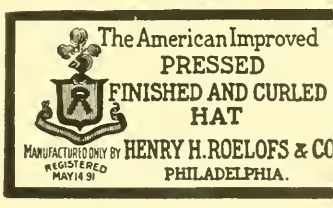

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The decks are 14 feet wide and 14 laps to the mile, and are larger than will be found on Trans-atlantic steamers more than twice their size.

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22-day cruises to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Colombian Ports from New York every Wednesday at 12 noon, Pier 16, East River **$135.00**

24-day cruises to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica from New York every Saturday at 12 noon, Pier 16, East River **$140.00**

Or you can take a 12 or 14-day trip to Jamaica only and return at . **$85.50**

Sailings from Philadelphia to Jamaica

The popular Admiral steamers have been entirely renovated and now carry only first-class passengers. The fare has been greatly reduced and is now Philadelphia to Jamaica and return **$60.00**

Write for our handsomely illustrated booklet.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Long Wharf
BOSTON, MASS.

17 Battery Place
NEW YORK CITY

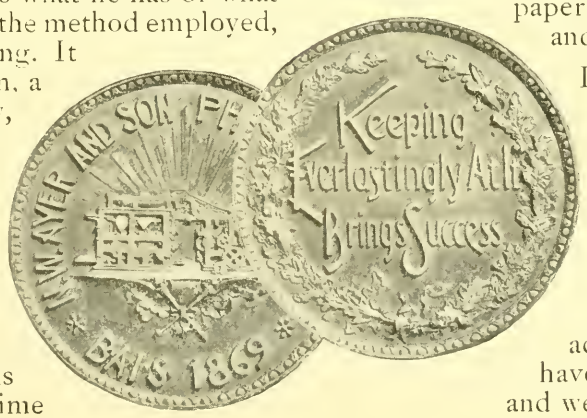
Pier 5, North Wharves
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Under the Hat of Penn

The good ship "Welcome," that brought William Penn to this city and province two hundred and thirty years ago, brought, likewise, a printing press and an outfit of type.

With this early recognition of the value of the printed page, it is only natural that there should follow in the same community the first paper mill, the first type foundry and the first advertising agency in America. Nor should it either be thought strange that right here under the hat of Penn, in this old Quaker town—the staunchest city in America—there should be found today the largest advertising business in the world, conducted on the Philadelphia idea—"Keeping Everlasting At It Brings Success."

In order to be successful, it always has been and always will be necessary for a business man to tell others what he has or what he is doing. Whatever the method employed, such telling is advertising. It may be a conversation, a letter, a show window, a sign, a poster, a car card, a catalog, a circular or a sample, as the needs of the case may dictate, but where a business announcement is intended for many people whose address is unknown and whose time is occupied, the best way to inform them is the way in which they get most of their other information—in the way you are now getting this—by means of the printed page.



The firm of N. W. Ayer & Son was organized in April, 1869—forty-three years ago—by two men who invested two hundred and fifty dollars. Today it has three hundred and forty-five trained helpers. In ten years the firm was doing the largest business in its line—a position it has maintained ever since. There is but one explanation for this—they have made it pay business men to advertise.

Our business is composed of many littles and many littles that have grown big. We investigate conditions, give counsel, furnish plans, select mediums, purchase space, prepare advertisements, register the service given and care for all other details of Newspaper, Magazine, Street Car and Outdoor advertising.

If you are interested in advertising, do not hesitate to give us a sign. It will afford us pleasure to discuss the subject with you. This simple offer has proven the vestibule to many a substantial advertising success. We have a welcome for you; and we hope you will use it.

SAUNDERS' NEW HOME

WHERE GOOD MEDICAL BOOKS ARE PUBLISHED

We have just moved into our new seven-story building, located on West Washington Square, Philadelphia's new publishing center. Twenty-four years ago, when the business was founded, our floor space was less than 1000 square feet. Our new home gives us over 30,000 square feet and is by far the largest and best equipped plant in existence devoted exclusively to the publishing of medical books.

It is an interesting fact that Philadelphia owes its reputation as a medical center largely to a publisher. It was through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin that the old "Academy," that stood at Fourth and Arch Streets, was founded. Here, in 1765, was established the first Medical School on this Continent and from this grew the present Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that Washington Square, with its many historic associations of Franklin and his times, should have been the location selected for our new home.